Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

https://archive.org/details/b29355734

INDEX.

	PAGE
Adoptive Acts, etc.	64
Altitude	6
Ante-Natal Clinic	43
Area	7
Bacteriological Work	48
Births and Birth-Rate	9
Births in Institutions...	9
Births Notifications	10
Canal Boats	59
Cancer	25
Caravan Dwellings	52
Deaths and Death-Rate	16
Deaths in Public Institutions ...	18
Deaths from Violence...	19
Deaths 1 to 5 years of age	24
Diphtheria	31
Diseases of Respiratory System ...	27
Disinfection	63
Encephalitis Lethargica	34
Enteric Fever	34
Factories and Workshops	59
Food and Drugs Acts...	52
Food Inspection	58
Health Visitors' Work	43
Hospitals	44
Housing Progress	49
Housing—Sufficiency of Accommodation	49
Illegitimate Births	10
Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act ...	51
Infant and Maternal Welfare ...	42
Infantile Mortality	20
Infectious Diseases Hospital... ...	38
Influenza Deaths	27
Influenza Notifications	32
Inhabited Houses	6
Lodging Houses	59
Marriages	8
Maternal Mortality	27
Maternity and Child Welfare—Dental Scheme	45
Maternity and Nursing Homes	43 & 45
Measles...	32
Merchandise Marks Act, 1926 ...	59
Meteorology	7
Mothers' Welfare Centres	44
Mothercraft	44
Midwives	41
Milk—Bacteriological Examination...	55
Milk — Examination for Tubercle Bacillus	55
Notifiable Diseases	29
Nursing Arrangements	41
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	34
Population	5
Population, Natural Increase of ...	11
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia ...	34
Public Assistance	28
Rag and Flock Act	59
Rateable Value	6
Recreation Grounds and Open Spaces	7
Refuse Collection and Disposal ...	66
Sanitary Inspectors' Work	61
Scarlet Fever	32
School Clinic	44
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal ...	65
Situation and Soil	6
Slaughterhouses	58
Social Conditions	6
Still Births	10
Staff	4
Street Scavenging	66
Trade Refuse	67
Transport of the Sick...	48
Tuberculosis	35
Tuberculosis Clinic	44
Vaccination	28
Venereal Clinic	44
Water Supply	7
Whooping Cough	33
Statistical Tables :	
Table I. Vital Statistics for whole District	13
,, II. Infectious Diseases Notified	30
,, III. Causes of, and age at Death	14
,, IIIa. Extension of Table III....	68
,, IV. Infantile Mortality ...	21
Charts :	
Chart showing Birth-Rates	12
,, ,, Death-Rates	17
,, ,, Infantile Mortality Rates	22
,, ,, Death-Rates from Cancer	26
,, ,, ,, ,, from Tuberculosis	37

Public Health Department,

Guildhall, Cambridge.

May 17th, 1931.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is the desire of the Ministry of Health that every five years the reports of Medical Officers of Health should take the form of a general survey of all the circumstances affecting or likely to affect health. This is the second survey, the first having been for the year 1925. Matters such as the water supply, sewage disposal, and scavenging, do not vary greatly from year to year, and consequently do not require mention in every Annual Report. But it is also desirable that from time to time they should be brought under review, and a five-yearly interval is considered to be a suitable one. Hence the appearance of those matters again in this year's report.

For the additional information thus contained in this report, I desire to acknowledge my indebtedness to the following :—

G. W. Teasdale, Esq., Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

The late W. W. Gray, Manager, Cambridge University and Town Waterworks.

F. G. Preston, Esq., Superintendent, Botanical Gardens.

A. Tabrum, Esq., Clerk to the County Council.

Jasper Lyon, Esq., Supt. Registrar for Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ANDREW J. LAIRD,

Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, and Superintendent of the Infectious Diseases Hospital:

ANDREW J. LAIRD, M.D., C.M., D.P.H.

Assistant Ditto. ...	A. MABEL GURNEY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Senior Sanitary Inspector	...*‡C. WHITE.
Sanitary Inspectors	...*‡L. E. KING. *‡A. PERRINS.
Disinfector and Ambulance Driver ...	... *J. T. WILLS.
Assistant Disinfector	... G. GEORGE.
Health Visitors	... §MISS E. E. SLACK, §MISS A. M. COLE. §MISS L. E. BELSHAM, C.M.B.
Clerical Staff...	... J. LAMBERT (Chief Clerk). P. A. FREESTONE. R. WATSON.
†*Bacteriologist*	... W. H. HARVEY, M.D.
†*Public Analyst*	... S. GREENBERG, F.I.C.

The Staff at the Infectious Diseases Hospital consists of the Matron (Miss I. M. MITCHELL), with 4 sisters, 4 assistant nurses, 6 probationers, and a domestic staff of 9, with two men.

†*Medical Officers of the Infant Welfare Centres:—*

DR. JOAN COOPER, DR. ROBSON, DR. F. E. APTHORPE WEBB, DR. BUSHELL AND DR. BRERETON.

†Part time.
*Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate, R.S.I.
‡Meat Inspectors' Certificate, R.S.I.
§Health Visitors' Certificate, R.S.I.

Borough of Cambridge.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1930.

1. General Statistics.

Area (acres)	5,457
Population (1929)	60,730
Number of inhabited houses	16,215
Rateable Value	£563,000
Sum represented by a penny rate ...	£2,230

2. Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

		Total.	M.	F.		
Births	Legitimate ...	727	397	330	Birth Rate ...	12.5
	Illegitimate ...	34	18	16		
Deaths		680	322	358	Death Rate ...	11.2
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth					from sepsis ...	0
					„ other causes	4

Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 births :—

Legitimate 36. Illegitimate 4. Total ...	40
Deaths from Measles (all ages)...	0
„ Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	4
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	1

Population.—The estimated population used for the purposes of this report is that for the mid-year 1929, owing to the fact that the estimate for 1930, prepared by the Registrar General, will not be available until the end of June, 1931. It is anticipated that, as the Census is being taken during full term, the population will show a substantial increase.

Situation and Soil.—Cambridge is situated on the border of the Fen land, just below the confluence of several streams which form the River Cam. The river takes a sharp curve, enclosing on its right bank the larger part of the town, and having on its left a smaller and more elevated portion. A small portion of the district to the East rests on chalk, and the remainder on gault, which is capped in the lower parts of the town by the gravels and alluvium.

Altitude.—Varies from 20.7 feet close to the Pumping Station, Riverside, to 81 feet close to the Borough boundary on Huntingdon Road.

Social Conditions.—Cambridge is a University town without any great industries. Social life centres round the University, and practically all trades and businesses carried on locally are dependent to a large extent upon this single great factor. This is clearly shown by the occupations given in the Report of the 1921 census.

In this Report the total number of persons " occupied," aged 12 years and over, is stated to be 27,533.

The largest group of employed persons includes those engaged in personal services, a total of 6,010, of whom 3,637 are domestic servants, the remainder being employed in hotels, institutions, lodging houses, etc. There are 4,875 engaged in commercial pursuits, inclusive of 1,607 clerks and typists. Professional occupations employ 2,651; transport (rail, road, and water) 2,636; tailoring and dressmaking 1,393; metal work 1,124, and those engaged in employments dealing with food and drink 1,090. Employing less than 1,000 persons, the principal occupations include 951 engaged in building. This number does not include carpenters (437), painters and decorators (546), nor plumbers (92). Next in diminishing order are 889 returned as engaged in agriculture, including 435 gardeners, florists, etc., and 249 labourers and farm servants. The total number aged 12 years and over given as " unoccupied " and retired is 21,108. The number returned definitely as " retired " is high, *viz.*—952, of whom 796 are males.

Inhabited Houses.—At the 1921 census the number of dwellings occupied by private families was 13,869. The estimated number of dwellings in 1930 is 16,215

The total number of private families at the census was 14,749, and the average number of persons per family was 3.74.

Rateable Value.—The rateable value of the district is £563,000, and the estimated net produce of a rate of one penny is £2,230.

The estimated expenditure on Public Health and Maternity and Child Welfare for the year 1930-31 is as follows :—

Public Health £8552=3.83 pence per pound.

Maternity and Child Welfare £1012=0.45 pence per pound.

Recreation Grounds and Open Spaces.—Cambridge is unusually well provided with recreation grounds and open spaces, the area belonging to the town being well distributed and amounting to 340½ acres.

In addition there is a very large area of open grounds and playing fields belonging to the various colleges, much of which is open to the inhabitants of the town, and which effectually prevents the overcrowding of buildings upon the site.

Area.—The total area of the Borough is 5,457 acres.

Meteorology.—Mr. F. G. Preston, Curator of the University Botanic Garden, has kindly furnished the following record of his observations.

	Rain.		Sunshine.		Average 4ft. Earth Thermometer.
	millimetres.	inches.	Hours.	tenths.	Degrees.
January, 1930 ...	40.8	1.61	50	9	44.4
February, ,, ...	13.4	0.53	55	6	43.2
March, ,, ...	38.5	1.52	117	0	43.5
April, ,, ...	44.0	1.81	105	8	46.3
May, ,, ...	84.0	3.31	156	5	50.6
June, ,, ...	10.8	0.42	229	3	56.0
July, ,, ...	77.8	3.05	180	2	59.1
August, ,, ...	39.3	1.55	225	4	59.4
September, ,, ...	78.5	3.09	125	1	59.7
October, ,, ...	20.7	0.82	135	2	55.6
November ,, ...	98.5	3.87	71	9	50.2
December, ,, ...	47.2	1.86	26	9	46.1

The total rainfall for the year was 23.44 inches.

WATER SUPPLY.

The public water supply of Cambridge is in the hands of the Cambridge University and Town Waterworks Company, to whose Manager, the late Mr. W. W. Gray, I am indebted for the following information :—

The old wells at Cherryhinton have been abandoned, and the supply is now obtained from a deep well in the chalk at Fleam Dyke, just over six miles from the centre of the town.

The supply is plentiful, and has never failed, even in the driest summer. The water is clear, sparkling, and palatable, though hard from the presence of lime salts, and somewhat extravagant for domestic purposes both in soap and fuel from the furring of pipes and boilers.

It is under constant bacteriological and chemical control.

The consumption per head of the population is 25 to 26 gallons daily for domestic purposes, and for trade purposes 5 gallons.

The following is a copy of the results of chemical analysis of a sample taken from a house tap :—

	A	B
Physical Characters	Colourless, No Smell	Colourless, No Smell
Reaction...	Neutral	Neutral
Free and Saline Ammonia	Trace	Trace
Organic Ammonia	0.0028	0.00276
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours from potassium permanganate at 80°F.	0.00273	0.00273
Chlorine	1.26	1.26
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.35	0.35
Total Solids	18.2	18.2
(1) Volatile	2.8	2.8
(2) Fixed	15.4	15.4
Total Hardness (per 100 c.c.)	19.5°	19.5°
(1) Temporary	13.6°	13.6°
(2) Permanent	5.9°	5.9°
Poisonous metals	Nil	Nil

The results are stated in grains per imperial gallon of 70,000 grains.

In addition there are a number of private wells in use in the town, about 35 in all, of which 11 are used for domestic purposes.

MARRIAGES.

The marriages for 1930 numbered 449, an increase of seventeen over the preceding year. The figures for a number of years for Cambridge and the Country as a whole are given here :—

	Marriages.	Marriage-rate per 1,000 of the population.	
		Cambridge.	England & Wales.
1907	313	15.6 ...	15.9
1908	281	14.1 ...	15.1
1909	323	16.0 ...	14.7
1910	307	15.1 ...	14.7
1911	309	15.4 ...	15.2
1912	335	16.6 ...	15.6
1913	302	14.9 ...	15.7
1914	384	13.4 ...	15.9
1915	527	18.4 ...	19.4
1916	360	12.6 ...	14.9
1917	361	12.3 ...	13.8
1918	414	14.2 ...	15.3
1919	497	16.4 ...	19.7
1920	563	18.7 ...	20.2
1921	430	14.5 ...	16.9
1922	490	16.6 ...	15.7
1923	427	14.4 ...	15.2
1924	469	15.8 ...	15.3
1925	464	15.6 ...	15.2
1926	456	15.5 ...	14.3
1927	460	15.7 ...	15.7
1928	458	15.0 ...	15.4
1929	432	14.2 ...	15.8
1930	449	14.8 ...	15.8

BIRTHS.*

The following figures show for 1930 and for each year since 1914, number of births, the birth-rates, and the proportion at birth of males to females.

	Total Births.	Males.	Females.	Birth-rate.	No. of Males born per 100 Females.
1915	997	491	506	17.4	97.0
1916	991	514	477	17.4	107.7
1917	741	378	363	12.6	104.1
1918	821	422	399	14.1	105.7
1919	894	463	431	14.8	107.4
1920	1219	616	603	20.2	102.1
1921	939	486	453	16.5	107.2
1922	904	476	428	15.3	111.2
1923	878	461	417	14.8	110.5
1924	836	428	408	14.1	106.8
1925	836	443	393	14.1	112.7
1926	834	455	379	14.1	120.0
1927	818	427	391	13.9	109.2
1928	780	373	407	12.8	91.5
1929	715	354	361	11.8	98.1
1930	761	415	346	12.5	119.9

The birth-rate for England and Wales in 1930 was 16.3 per 1,000.

*136 children were born in Cambridge whose parents are not residents of the Borough. These are registered and notified in the usual way, but are not included in calculating the birth-rate. 21 children, whose parents are residents of the Borough, were born outside the district, and are therefore included for the purpose of calculating the birth-rate.

Births in Institutions.—The proportion of births in Nursing Homes and other Institutions continues to rise, and in 1930 was 20.7 per cent. In 1914 the proportion was only 1.3 per cent., and in 1929, 18.6 per cent.

During the year there were 158 births, belonging to the Borough, in Institutions or Nursing Homes.

The following is a summary :—

	Births.	Percentage of total births.
Milton Road Maternity Home	65	8.6
Brunswick Maternity Home	37	4.9
Devonshire Nursing Home	19	2.2
Addenbrooke's Hospital	9	1.2
The Institution, Mill Road	21	2.8
Other Institutions	7	0.9
	158	20.7

Table showing Births in Wards, 1930.

	St. Andrew the Less.	St. Andrew the Great.	Chesterton.	Cambridge Without.	Total
1st Quarter ...	111	19	43	16	189
2nd ,, ...	102	21	52	16	191
3rd ,, ...	110	17	55	19	201
4th ,, ...	100	15	37	28	180
Totals ...	423	72	187	79	761

The following table shows the number of illegitimate births registered since 1914 :—

	Illegitimate Births.	Percentage of total Births.
1915 ...	51 ...	5.1
1916 ...	72 ...	7.2
1917 ...	57 ...	7.7
1918 ...	93 ...	10.4
1919 ...	77 ...	8.6
1920 ...	63 ...	5.1
1921 ...	40 ...	4.0
1922 ...	31 ...	3.4
1923 ...	33 ...	3.7
1924 ...	35 ...	4.1
1925 ...	30 ...	3.5
1926 ...	38 ...	4.5
1927 ...	35 ...	4.2
1928 ...	30 ...	3.8
1929 ...	47 ...	6.6
1930 ...	34 ...	4.4

Notification of Births.—The number of births registered and notified since 1914, and the source of notification are shown below :—

	Registered.	Notified.	Percentage Notified.	Notified by Doctor.	Midwife.	Others.
1915	997	909	91.1	209	443	257
1916	986	928	94.1	188	450	280
1917	741	701	94.6	165	383	153
1918	821	762	92.8	160	456	146
1919	894	876	97.9	179	501	196
1920	1219	1142	93.6	219	699	224
1921	939	939	100.0	165	532	242
1922	980	947	96.6	184	616	147
1923	950	917	96.5	122	620	175
1924	915	895	97.8	119	633	143
1925	908	901	99.2	109	662	130
1926	928	894	96.3	127	631	136
1927	899	859	95.5	102	614	143
1928	861	850	98.7	88	596	166
1929	806	790	98.0	69	592	129
1930	879	845	96.1	70	631	144

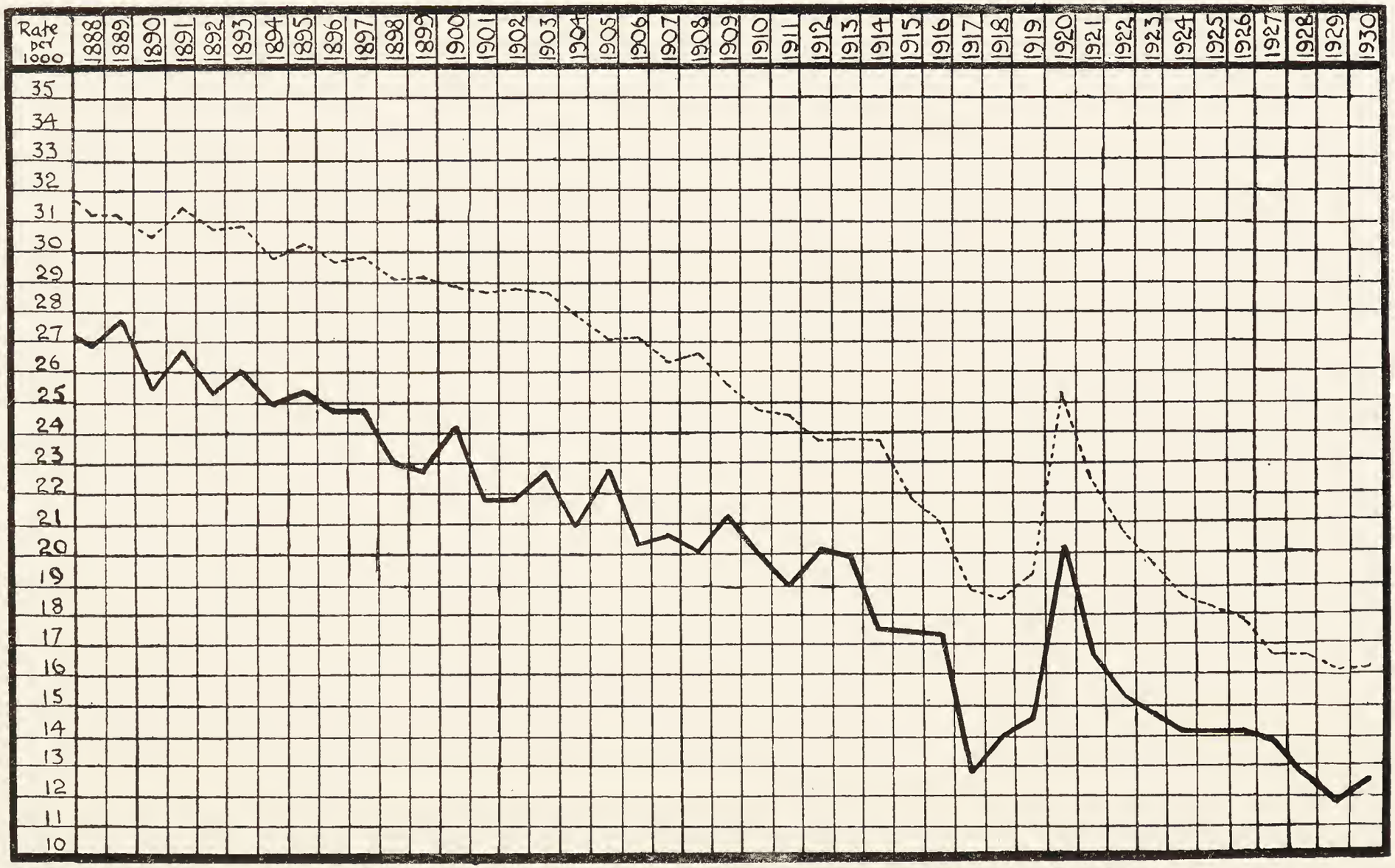
Still-Births.—The number notified was 44, being 5.2 per cent. of the total number of births notified. The number belonging to Cambridge was 31. The proportion in 1929 was 3.9 per cent.

Natural Increase of the Population.—The decrease in the population recorded in 1929 has been followed by a resumption of the natural tendency for populations to increase by excess of births over deaths. The increase for 1930 was 81.

The following figures show the natural increase or the excess of births over deaths in each year since 1913 :—

	Total Births.	Total Deaths.	Natural Increase.
1914	996	728	268
1915	997	888	109
1916	986	680	306
1917	741	634	107
1918	821	770	51
1919	894	646	248
1920	1219	568	651
1921	939	638	301
1922	904	674	230
1923	878	623	253
1924	836	700	136
1925	836	609	227
1926	834	646	188
1927	818	748	70
1928	780	668	112
			Decrease.
1929	715	751	36
			Increase.
1930	761	680	81

CHART SHOWING THE BIRTH-RATE OF CAMBRIDGE SINCE 1888.



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.

Table I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1930 and previous Years.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births.			Total Deaths registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.‡		Nett Deaths belonging to the District			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.						under one year of age.		all ages.	
			Number.	Rate.	*Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the district.	*Number.	Rate per 1,000 nett Births.	*Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1920	60154	1239	1219	20·2	681	11·3	145	32	50	41	568	9·4
1921	59262	1039	939	16·5	768	13·1	159	29	52	55	638	10·7
1922	58900	980	904	15·3	805	13·6	170	39	62	68	674	11·4
1923	59130	950	878	14·8	726	12·3	152	49	42	48	623	10·5
1924	59120	915	836	14·1	796	13·5	149	53	46	55	700	11·8
1925	59020	908	836	14·1	745	12·6	174	38	38	45	609	10·3
1926	58820	928	834	14·1	799	13·5	192	39	44	52	646	10·9
1927	58680	899	818	13·9	895	15·0	191	44	45	55	748	12·7
1928	60860	861	780	12.8	875	14·3	244	37	43	55	668	10·9
1929	60730	806	715	11·8	941	15·5	244	54	34	48	751	12·3
1930	60730	876	761	12·5	870	14·3	248	58	31	40	680	11·2

Notes.—This Table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates.

* In Column 6 are included the whole of the deaths registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district.

In Column 12 are entered the number in Column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in Column 8 and by addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 1, included in the number given in Column 8, and by addition of the deaths under 1 included in the number given in Column 9.

‡ "Transferable Deaths" are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual Residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided.

Table III.

Causes of and ages at Death during the Year 1930. See notes on next page.

Cause of Death.		Nett Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District (*a*).									Deaths in or belonging to localities (at all ages)				Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District
		All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	St. Andrew the Less.	St. Andrew the Great.	Chesterton	Cambridge Without.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					11
All causes	Certified (*c*) ...	678	31	7	14	21	20	65	146	374	356	102	144	76	450
	Uncertified ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Small-pox		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever		1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough		4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	10
Diphtheria and Croup... ...		7	...	1	1	3	1	1	...	...	3	1	2	1	1
Influenza		4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	1	...	...	...
Erysipelas		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)		30	...	...	1	2	7	12	8	...	17	6	4	3	16
Tuberculous Meningitis ...		3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	6
Other Tuberculous diseases ...		4	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	5
Cancer, malignant disease ...		83	...	...	...	...	...	3	25	55	33	13	25	12	54
Rheumatic Fever		3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1
Meningitis (d)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Organic Heart Disease ...		104	...	...	...	...	2	1	28	73	60	15	20	9	33
Bronchitis		35	1	1	...	1	...	2	4	26	21	7	7	...	10
Pneumonia (all forms)... ...		34	6	2	2	...	...	6	4	14	19	6	6	3	15
Other diseases of Respiratory organs		12	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	7	7	...	4	1	3
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (*e*) ...		6	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	4	...	1	1	2
Appendicitis and Typhilitis ...		6	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	2	2	1	1	12
Cirrhosis of Liver		1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Alcoholism		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nephritis and Bright's Diseases		22	...	...	...	1	...	2	4	15	13	2	5	2	15
Puerperal Fever		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition...		4	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	3	...	...	1	9
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth		18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	4	1	14
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide		18	...	...	1	4	2	5	2	4	6	5	2	5	39
Suicide		14	...	...	...	...	2	4	7	1	2	4	5	3	5
Other Defined Diseases ...		267	3	...	6	4	1	19	57	177	147	36	51	33	191
		680	31	7	14	21	20	65	147	375	358	102	144	76	450
Sub entries included in above figures	Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lobar Pneumonia ...	10	1	...	1	...	...	1	4	3	6	1	2	1	3
	Pneumonia	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	6	1	1	...	1
	Pleurisy	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	1	...	...

NOTES TO TABLE III.

The classification and numbering of Causes of Death are those of the "Short List" on page XXV. of the Manual of the International List of Causes of Death, which has been consulted and followed in all cases of doubt.

(*a*) All "Transferable Deaths" of residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident in the District who have died outside it, are *included* with the other deaths in columns 2–10. Transferable deaths of non-residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident in England and Wales who have died in the District, are in like manner *excluded* from these columns. For the precise meaning of the term "transferable" deaths *see* footnote to Table 1.

(*b*) All deaths occurring in Institutions for the sick and infirm situated within the district, whether of residents or non-residents are entered in the last column of Table III.

(*c*) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are classed as "Certified"; all other deaths are regarded as "Uncertified."

(*d*) Exclusive of "Tuberculous Meningitis" (10), but inclusive of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

(*e*) This includes deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis at all ages.

N.B.—Deaths of soldiers and sailors occurring in hospitals and institutions in the district are excluded from the total number of deaths registered in the district, and such deaths are excluded from column 11 of Table III.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths of Cambridge people occurring in Cambridge and elsewhere in 1930 was 680. The death-rate per 1,000 of the population was 11.2.

The number of deaths is 71 less than in 1929. The main causes of the gratifying drop in the death-rate are the comparative freedom from influenza, and the reduction in deaths from bronchitis, pneumonia and cancer.

The death-rates from 1914 were: 1914, 12.7; 1915, 16.4; 1916, 12.5; 1917, 12.1; 1918, 14.8; 1919, 11.1; 1920, 9.4; 1921, 10.7; 1922, 11.4; 1923, 10.5; 1924, 11.8; 1925, 10.3; 1926, 10.9; 1927, 12.7; 1928, 10.9 and 1929, 12.3.

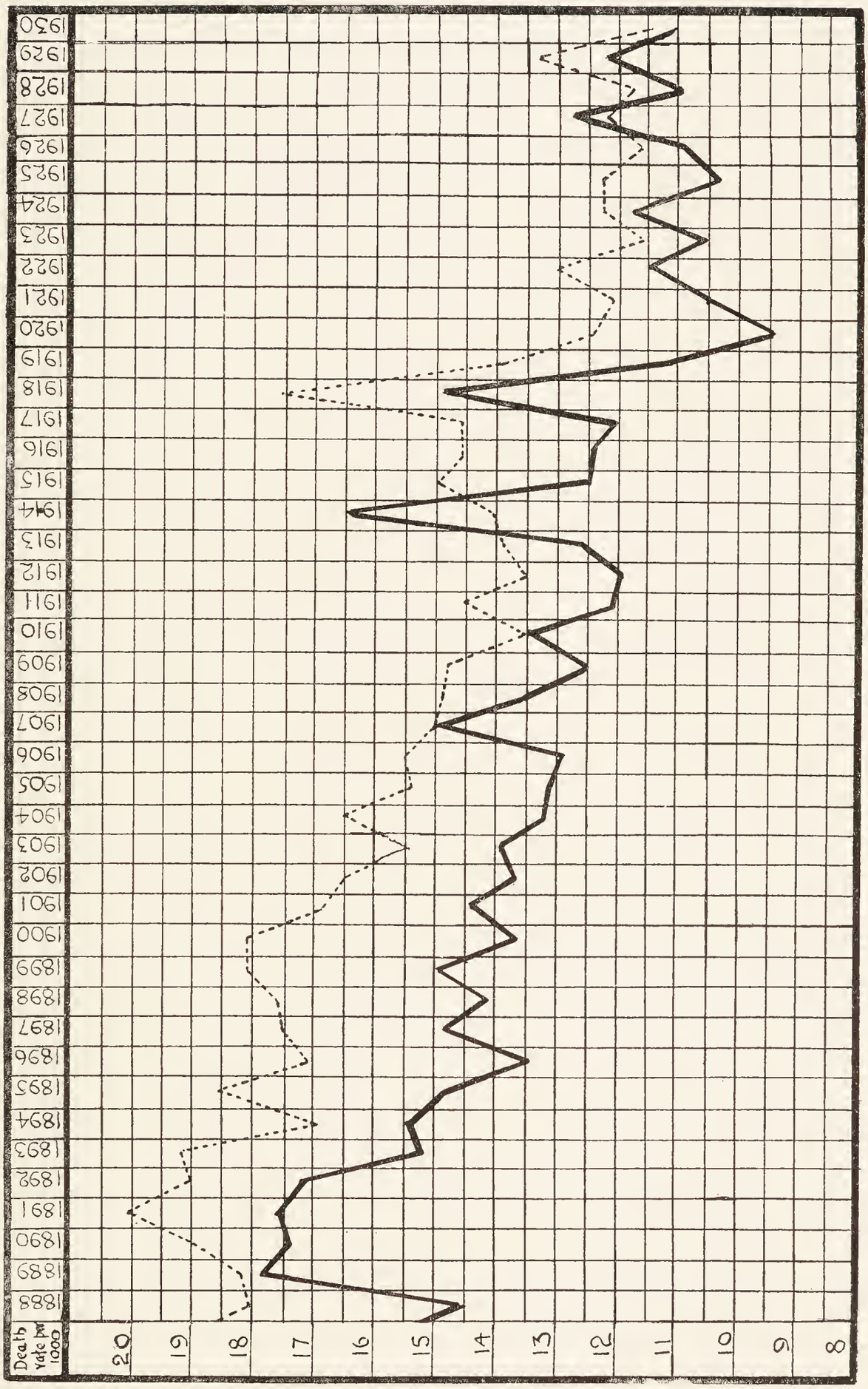
The death-rate for England and Wales in 1930 was 11.4 per 1,000.

	Deaths.	Death Rate. Cambridge.	Death Rate. England and Wales.
First Quarter ...	193	12.7	13.5
Second ,, ...	168	11.1	11.3
Third ,, ...	151	9.9	9.6
Fourth ,, ...	168	11.1	11.5
	680	11.2	11.4

The principal causes of death in 1929 and 1930, together with the average of the past ten years, and the progress of mortality in each of the main contributory groups, are shown in the two Tables which follow.

Disease.	1929	1930	Average No. of deaths for past 10 years.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	48	30	45
Other forms of Tuberculosis	5	7	9
Bronchitis and Pneumonia (all forms) ...	106	69	88
Influenza	38	4	27
Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels ...	136	148	100
Cancer	105	83	89
Diseases of Digestive System other than Diarrhoea and Enteritis	36	28	32
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	17	22	16
Congenital Malformations including Premature Birth	20	18	21
Cerebral Haemorrhage	34	52	38

CHART SHOWING THE DEATH-RATE OF CAMBRIDGE SINCE 1888.



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.

Year.	Diseases of the Circulatory System.		Diseases of the Digestive System.		Diseases of the Nervous System.		Diseases of the Respiratory System.		Cancer.		Tuberculosis (All Forms)	
	Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths	Death Rate
1914	100	1.75	50	0.87	75	1.31	95	1.66	67	1.17	73	1.28
1915	108	1.99	59	0.90	69	1.27	166	3.07	83	1.53	69	1.29
1916	82	1.44	35	0.61	73	1.28	120	2.11	78	1.37	70	1.23
1917	95	1.63	50	0.85	69	1.18	95	1.63	82	1.40	69	1.18
1918	98	1.68	40	0.68	83	1.42	104	1.78	71	1.21	76	1.34
1919	92	1.59	34	0.58	50	0.88	104	1.79	79	1.36	52	0.90
1920	98	1.63	32	0.53	51	0.85	69	1.14	78	1.29	51	0.85
1921	99	1.67	36	0.60	74	1.24	87	1.46	87	1.46	55	0.92
1922	107	1.81	26	0.44	67	1.12	106	1.79	86	1.46	50	0.84
1923	97	1.63	38	0.64	69	1.16	84	1.41	94	1.58	54	0.91
1924	100	1.69	44	0.72	64	1.08	98	1.65	84	1.42	62	1.04
1925	80	1.35	29	0.49	82	1.38	72	1.22	85	1.43	52	0.87
1926	111	1.88	27	0.46	83	1.41	77	1.30	86	1.46	58	0.98
1927	112	1.90	41	0.69	67	1.14	118	2.00	80	1.36	56	0.96
1928	115	1.89	31	0.50	82	1.34	88	1.44	106	1.74	49	0.80
1929	155	2.55	37	0.61	56	0.92	120	1.98	105	1.73	53	0.87
1930	159	2.62	34	0.56	61	1.04	81	1.33	83	1.37	37	0.61

Deaths in Public Institutions.—During the year 240 deaths of Cambridge residents occurred in Public Institutions. This is over one third of the total number of deaths.

Institution.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent. of total Deaths.
Addenbrooke's Hospital	82	12.0
Isolation Hospital	9	1.4
The Institution, Mill Road	85	12.5
Chesterton Workhouse	2	0.3
Evelyn Nursing Home	12	1.8
Papworth Tuberculosis Colony	6	0.9
Fulbourn Mental Hospital...	19	2.7
Other Institutions	25	3.7
Total	240	35.3

The following was the proportion of institutional deaths per 100 deaths in previous years : 1920, 22 ; 1921, 26 ; 1922, 21 ; 1923, 24 ; 1924, 28 ; 1925, 24 ; 1926, 27 ; 1927, 25 ; 1928, 29 ; 1929, 30.

Deaths from Violence.—In view of the belief that deaths from accident and suicide have been on the increase in recent years, I have prepared the following analysis of deaths from these causes during the past six years. The deaths from road accidents have undoubtedly increased, and deaths from suicide during the last four years are more than double the preceding two years.

	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Accidental Deaths ...	19	13	15	17	23	23
Road accidents ...	6	7	11	10	11	15
Burns and scalds	1	2	3	2	3	3
Drowning ...	2	—	—	1	2	2
Coal gas poisoning	3	—	—	—	2	1
Railway accidents	2	3	—	1	1	—
Food poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	1
Others	5	1	1	3	4	1
Suicides	4	5	12	11	12	13
Coal gas poisoning	3	2	3	4	5	2
Drowning ...	—	1	3	1	1	4
Cutting instruments	1	—	2	3	2	3
Liquid poisons ...	—	1	1	2	2	2
Others	—	1	3	1	2	2

INFANT MORTALITY.

The number of deaths of infants during the first year of life and also the rate per 1,000 births was the lowest yet recorded in the Borough.

Just over one half of the deaths occurred in the first week of life, and 70 per cent. in the first month.

	No. of Infant Deaths.	Proportion per 1,000 births.	Percentage of total deaths at all ages.	Infant Mortality rate in England and Wales.
1914	78	78	10.7	105
1915	88	88	9.9	110
1916	72	72	10.5	91
1917	53	71	8.3	97
1918	54	65	7.0	97
1919	44	49	6.8	89
1920	50	41	8.8	80
1921	52	55	8.1	83
1922	62	68	9.2	77
1923	42	48	6.7	69
1924	46	55	6.5	75
1925	38	45	6.2	75
1926	44	52	6.7	70
1927	45	55	6.0	69
1928	43	55	6.4	65
1929	34	48	4.8	74
1930	31	40	4·6	60

The causes of these deaths for the past five years are shown below.

Causes of Infant Deaths.	Deaths of Infants under 1 year.				
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Total—All causes	44	45	43	34	31
Measles	1	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	2	3	1	—	1
Diarrhœal Diseases	1	2	2	—	2
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	9	8	7	7	7
Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	1	—	—
Convulsions	1	1	1	1	1
Premature Birth	15	15	12	13	15
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	6	7	7	2	—
Atelectasis	1	1	1	—	1
All other causes	8	8	11	11	4

Table IV.

Infant Mortality, 1930.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 year of Age.
See Note (*a*).

Causes of Death.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes { Certified ...	16	3	2	...	21	3	4	3	...	31
All causes { Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Diphtheria and Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis (*b*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (*not Tuberculous*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	6
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Malformations (*c*)	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Premature Birth	13	1	1	...	15	...	...	...	...	15
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other causes	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Totals	16	3	2	...	21	3	4	3	...	31

Nett Births in the year	legitimate ...	727	Nett Deaths in the year of	legitimate infants	29
	illegitimate ...	34		illegitimate infants	2

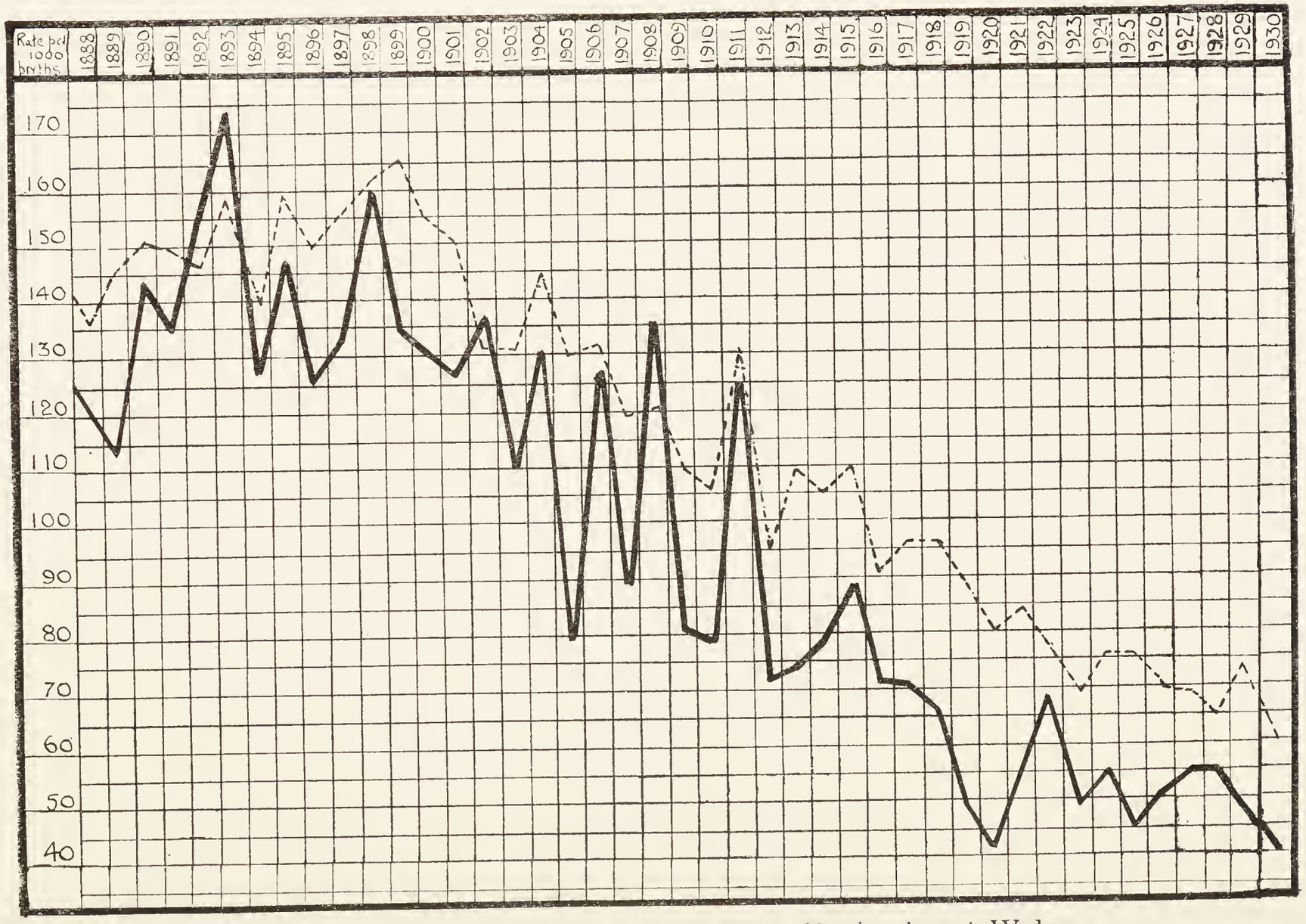
(*a*) The total in the last column of Table IV. is equal to the total in column 10 of Table I., and in column 3 of Table III.

(*b*) Under Abdominal Tuberculosis are included deaths from Tuberculous Peritonitis and Enteritis, and from Tabes Mesenterica

(*c*) The total deaths from Congenital Malformations, Premature Birth, Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus, equal the total in Table III, under the heading Congenital Debility and Malformation including Premature Birth.
Want of Breast Milk is also included under Atrophy and Debility

(*d*) For references to meaning of any other headings, *see* notes attached to Table III.

CHART SHOWING INFANTILE MORTALITY PER 1000 BIRTHS IN CAMBRIDGE SINCE 1888.



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.

Table showing Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Infantile Mortality Rate of Cambridge since 1900.

Year.	No. of Births.	Birth Rate.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality Rate.	Average five years. Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality Rate.
1900	923	24.1	608	15.7	132			
1901	794	20.6	527	13.6	127			
1902	842	21.8	557	14.2	135	22.1	14.2	126.4
1903	884	22.8	541	13.8	108			
1904	819	21.0	550	13.9	130			
1905	891	22.8	531	13.4	78			
1906	791	20.1	530	13.3	127			
1907	816	20.7	517	12.9	88	21.0	13.6	102.2
1908	791	20.0	603	15.0	135			
1909	854	21.5	548	13.5	83			
1910	799	20.0	513	12.5	76			
1911	764	19.0	551	13.6	125			
*1912	1140	20.1	740	12.1	71	19.2	12.5	84.6
1913	1109	19.4	670	11.9	73			
1914	996	17.4	728	12.7	78			
1915	997	17.4	888	16.4	88			
1916	991	17.4	683	13.0	72			
1917	741	12.6	634	12.1	71	15.3	13.5	69.0
1918	821	14.1	770	14.8	65			
1919	894	14.8	646	11.1	49			
1920	1219	20.2	568	9.4	41			
1921	939	16.5	638	10.7	55			
1922	904	15.3	674	11.4	68	16.2	10.7	53.4
1923	878	14.8	623	10.5	48			
1924	836	14.1	700	11.8	55			
1925	836	14.1	609	10.3	45			
1926	834	14.1	646	10.9	52			
1927	818	13.9	7 8	12.7	55	13.3	11.4	51.0
1928	780	12.8	668	10.9	55			
1929	715	11.8	751	12.3	48			
1930	761	12.5	680	11.2	40			

*The Borough was extended in 1912.

Deaths of Children 1 to 5 years of Age.—The total number of deaths at this age period was 21 or 3.0 per cent. of the total deaths at all ages.

The chief causes of death were as follows :—

	1917	'18	'19	'20	'21	'22	'23	'24	'25	'26	'27	'28	'29	'30
Infectious Diseases (Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, Whooping cough)	3	9	2	2	1	5	5	1	6	1	2	3	2	6
Tuberculosis—														
Pulmonary ...	—	4	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	1	1
Other forms ...	3	—	7	2	1	3	1	4	1	1	2	2	1	1
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	4	12	8	1	5	9	6	8	7	2	10	4	3	5
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Convulsions ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	2	1	—	—
Meningitis ...	1	2	3	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—
Rickets	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other Diseases	5	9	4	2	2	4	4	4	2	2	5	5	2	7
	18	38	23	12	13	21	17	21	18	9	23	18	10	21

Table showing Mortality Rate per 1,000 births of children under 1 year, and 1 to 5 years, since 1901.

Year.	Under 1.	1–5 years.
1901	127	40
1902	135	67
1903	108	48
1904	130	38
1905	78	41
1906	129	67
1907	88	28
1908	135	108
1909	83	23
1910	76	36
1911	125	77
1912	71	49
1913	73	29
1914	80	24
1915	88	80
1916	72	26
1917	71	24
1918	65	46
1919	49	26
1920	41	10
1921	55	14
1922	68	23
1923	48	19
1924	55	25
1925	45	21
1926	52	11
1927	55	28
1928	55	23
1929	48	14
1930	40	28

Cancer.—Under this term are grouped all deaths registered as due to cancer, carcinoma, malignant disease, epithelioma and sarcoma.

The total number of deaths in 1930 was 83, and is 22 less than the preceding year. With the exception of 3 between 25 and 45 years of age, all the deaths occurred among persons aged 45 and over.

The average annual number of deaths for 1893 to 1902 is 37 or 0.91 per 1,000 of the population; for 1903 to 1912, 46, or 1.05 per 1,000, 1913 to 1922, 78, or 1.39 per 1,000; for 1923, 94, or 1.60 per 1,000; for 1924, 84, or 1.42 per 1,000; for 1925, 85 or 1.43 per 1,000; for 1926, 86, or 1.46 per 1,000, for 1927, 80, or 1.36 per 1,000, for 1928, 106 or 1.74, for 1929, 105 or 1.73 and for 1930, 83 or 1.37.

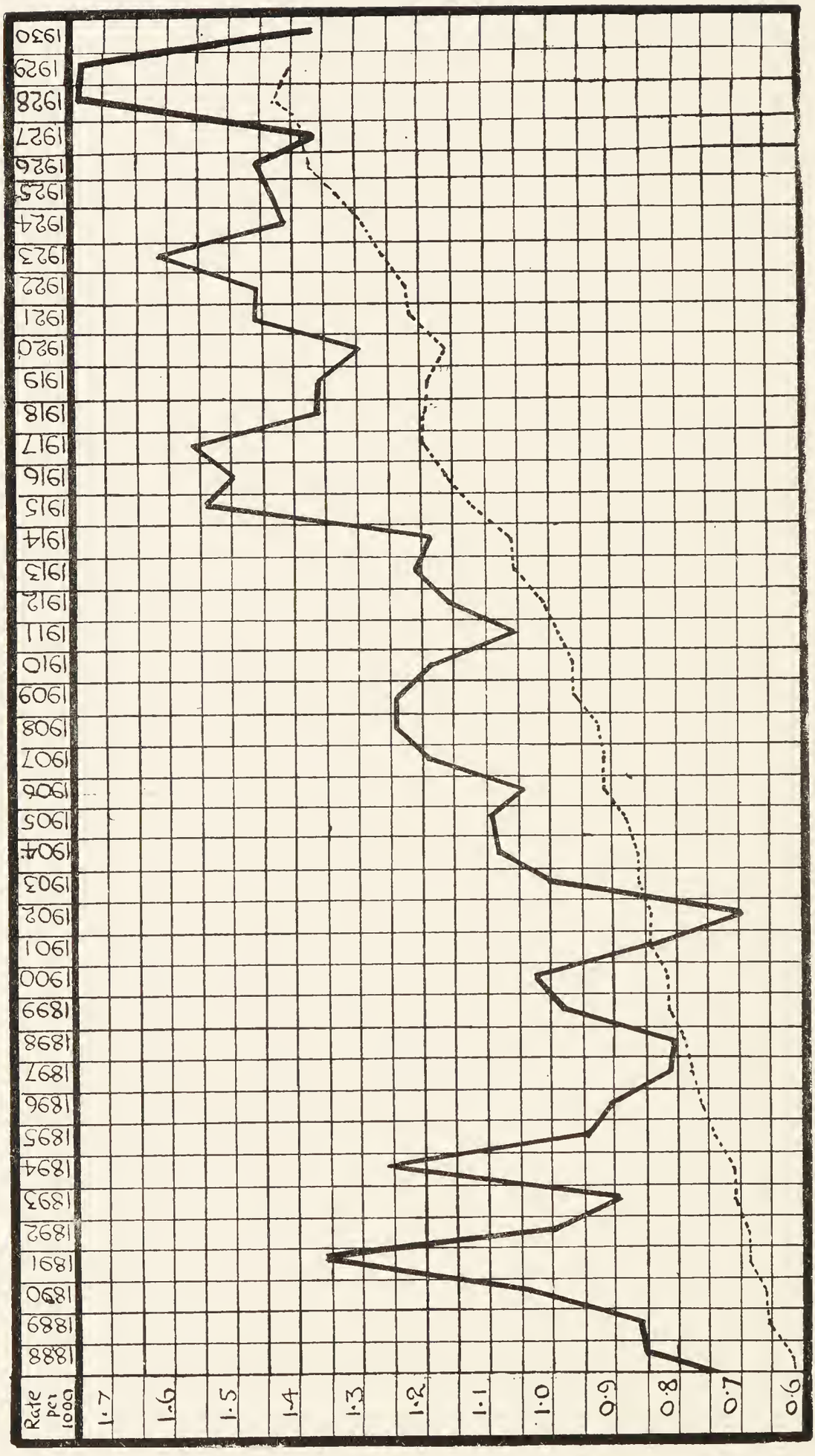
The mortality from this cause, for each year 1914 onward, is as follows :—

	Deaths.		Death-rate per 1,000.
	Males.	Females.	
1914 ...	24	43	... 1.17
1915 ...	33	50	... 1.53
1916 ...	37	41	... 1.49
1917 ...	41	41	... 1.56
1918 ...	28	43	... 1.36
1919 ...	27	52	... 1.36
1920 ...	35	43	... 1.29
1921 ...	35	52	... 1.46
1922 ...	43	43	... 1.46
1923 ...	44	50	... 1.60
1924 ...	35	49	... 1.42
1925 ...	42	43	... 1.43
1926 ...	33	53	... 1.46
1927 ...	32	48	... 1.36
1928 ...	45	61	... 1.74
1929 ...	45	60	... 1.73
1930 ...	29	54	... 1.37

In the following table the sites of fatal cancer for both sexes are shown for each year from 1914 :—

Year.	Buccal cavity (lip, tongue, etc.)		Stomach, Liver, etc.		Intestines, rectum, peritoneum.		Female genital organs.		Breast.		Skin.		Other Organs.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1914	2	–	8	14	10	8	–	9	–	8	–	–	4	4	24	43
1915	7	–	12	9	7	11	–	11	–	11	–	–	7	8	33	50
1916	5	–	14	5	12	11	–	11	1	9	1	1	4	4	37	41
1917	5	–	15	11	12	9	–	5	–	7	1	2	8	7	41	41
1918	4	1	10	11	9	8	–	7	1	11	1	1	4	4	28	43
1919	1	–	17	13	3	12	–	9	–	9	–	2	6	7	27	52
1920	4	1	17	15	8	8	–	7	–	11	–	–	6	1	35	43
1921	6	–	12	15	7	12	–	10	–	11	–	–	10	4	35	52
1922	6	–	11	14	17	13	–	9	–	5	1	–	8	2	43	43
1923	6	–	12	9	16	12	–	10	–	14	1	–	9	5	44	50
1924	5	1	14	6	9	13	–	9	–	12	–	–	7	8	35	49
1925	5	–	19	8	6	13	–	7	–	10	–	–	12	5	42	43
1926	5	–	11	13	10	8	–	18	–	6	–	–	7	8	33	53
1927	4	–	7	8	12	11	–	12	–	11	–	1	9	5	32	48
1928	2	–	12	14	16	16	–	6	–	18	1	–	14	7	45	61
1929	3	–	12	14	18	17	–	5	–	12	2	2	10	10	45	60
1930	3	2	9	13	6	16	–	13	–	7	–	–	11	3	29	54

CHART SHOWING DEATH RATES FROM CANCER IN CAMBRIDGE SINCE 1888.



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.

Diseases of the Respiratory System.—The deaths recorded from the principal members of this group are as follows :—

	1916	'17	'18	'19	'20	'21	'22	'23	'24	'25	'26	'27	'28	'29	'30
Bronchitis	74	50	47	64	41	36	59	49	52	40	45	84	43	70	35
Pneumonia	21	20	25	17	15	22	17	15	11	9	9	12	17	11	16
Broncho-Pneumonia	11	15	27	17	7	20	25	11	22	15	17	11	13	25	18
Others ...	14	10	5	6	6	9	5	9	13	8	6	11	15	14	12
Total ...	120	95	104	104	69	87	106	84	98	72	77	118	88	120	81

Influenza.—There were only 4 deaths from this cause during the year. The number in 1929 was 38 and in 1928 was 10.

Maternal Mortality in Cambridge.—There was no death from puerperal sepsis during the year, but unfortunately four from accidents during or immediately after confinement. Figures are available for the past 50 years. For convenience of comparison these have been divided into four periods of 12 years each, and the deaths divided into those resulting from puerperal infection, and those arising from other puerperal conditions. The figures are as follows :—

Period.	Total deaths from	
	Puerperal sepsis.	Other puerperal conditions.
1876–1887	18	No record until 1883.
1888–1899	17	19
1900–1911	10	20
*1912–1923	12	25
(Old Borough)	(9)	(11)
1924	2	2
1925	1	0
1926	0	0
1927	0	0
1928	2	0
1929	2	1
1930	0	4

VACCINATION.

The information given below has been kindly supplied by the Clerk to the County Council.

	1930
Number of Births	879
,, ,, Successful Vaccinations	211
,, ,, Certificates of Insusceptibility	7
,, ,, Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection...	530
,, who died Unvaccinated...	26
,, postponed by Medical Certificate	7
,, removed to other districts	20
,, not found and in abeyance	78

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

I am indebted to the Clerk to the County Council for the following figures relating to Public Assistance in Cambridge.

1. Numbers relieved in 81a Mill Road during the year ended 31st December, 1930 :—

Able-bodied	129	
Not Able-bodied	360	
Insane	10	
Children	86	
		— 585
Vagrants		13,826

2. Numbers relieved in Children's Home 28

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The following is a list of the diseases which are now notifiable :—

Scarlet Fever
Diphtheria
Membranous Croup
Typhoid (Enteric and Paratyphoid Fever)
Puerperal Fever
Puerperal Pyrexia
Cholera
Erysipelas
Malaria
Dysentery
Smallpox
Typhus Fever
Relapsing Fever
Continued Fever
Plague
Pulmonary Tuberculosis
Other Forms of Tuberculosis
Trench Fever
Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Cerebro-Spinal Fever
Acute Poliomyelitis
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica
Acute Polio-Encephalitis
Acute *Primary* Pneumonia
Acute *Influenzal* Pneumonia

Diseases which are *not* notifiable are Measles, German Measles, Mumps, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox, and Influenza.

TABLE II. **Cases of Infectious Disease notified during 1930.**

DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED.													Admitted to Isolation Hospital	DEATHS.											
	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over	Total		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over	Total
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	1	5	1	1	4	34	18	21	19	1	...	...	105	103	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	7
Scarlet Fever ...	...	2	7	12	14	86	23	11	17	6	...	...	178	152	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	1
Enteric Fever ... (including Paratyphoid)	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	3	...	1	1	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia ...	1	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	2	...	3	1	13	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	8
Erysipelas	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	2	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Diphtheria.—The number of cases notified was 105, being 135 less than 1929.

Forty-nine cases were Elementary School Children; and 12 were under school age.

Twenty-six visits were paid to the schools in connection with the occurrence of cases among the scholars, and "swabbings" for bacteriological examination were taken from the throats and noses of 1,036 children. Eight, or 0.8 per cent., gave positive results.

The incidence and fatality of diphtheria in Cambridge is shown in the table below :—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Fatality per cent.
1907	33 ...	3 ...	9.1
1908	78 ...	6 ...	7.7
1909	59 ...	7 ...	11.8
1910	59 ...	14 ...	23.7
1911	112 ...	19 ...	16.9
1912	193 ...	47 ...	24.3
1913	101 ...	22 ...	21.7
1914	133 ...	22 ...	16.5
1915	68 ...	16 ...	23.0
1916	103 ...	14 ...	13.6
1917	30 ...	4 ...	13.3
1918	49 ...	10 ...	20.4
1919	121 ...	8 ...	6.6
1920	107 ...	3 ...	2.8
1921	29 ...	3 ...	10.3
1922	89 ...	2 ...	2.2
1923	74 ...	11 ...	14.8
1924	51 ...	6 ...	11.7
1925	32 ...	1 ...	3.1
1926	93 ...	2 ...	2.1
1927	82 ...	8 ...	9.7
1928	143 ...	16 ...	11.2
1929	240 ...	10 ...	4.1
1930	105 ...	7 ...	6.7

Scarlet Fever.—The incidence and fatality of this disease since 1907 is shown below :—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Fatality per cent.
1907	76 ...	1 ...	1.3
1908	36 ...	0 ...	0.0
1909	121 ...	1 ...	0.8
1910	141 ...	0 ...	0.0
1911	331 ...	1 ...	0.3
1912	379 ...	7 ...	1.8
1913	312 ...	4 ...	1.2
1914	176 ...	0 ...	0.0
1915	87 ...	2 ...	2.3
1916	85 ...	0 ...	0.0
1917	45 ...	0 ...	0.0
1918	18 ...	0 ...	0.0
1919	69 ...	2 ...	2.9
1920	57 ...	0 ...	0.0
1921	74 ...	1 ...	1.3
1922	100 ...	1 ...	1.0
1923	62 ...	1 ...	1.6
1924	96 ...	0 ...	0.0
1925	78 ...	1 ...	1.3
1926	106 ...	0 ...	0.0
1927	153 ...	2 ...	1.3
1928	184 ...	1 ...	0.5
1929	98 ...	0 ...	0.0
1930	178 ...	1 ...	0.6

One hundred and fifty-two cases were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Influenza.—Three notifications of influenzal pneumonia were received.

The number of notifications recorded each year since the great outbreak of 1918 is as follows :—

Year.	Notifications of Influenzal Pneumonia.	Deaths from Influenza.
1918 ...	0 ...	127
1919 ...	5 ...	33
1920 ...	2 ...	6
1921 ...	0 ...	8
1922 ...	19 ...	40
1923 ...	3 ...	10
1924 ...	5 ...	27
1925 ...	3 ...	22
1926 ...	3 ...	5
1927 ...	9 ...	56
1928 ...	2 ...	10
1929 ...	21 ...	38
1930 ...	3 ...	4

Measles.—Measles ceased to be compulsorily notifiable at the end of 1919.

The principal source of information now of its prevalence are the notifications of cases occurring among Elementary School Children. These are obtained from Head Teachers and School Attendance Officers. The number notified in this way during 1930 was 453.

The cases are dealt with by means of the visits of School Nurses, the domiciliary nursing of selected cases by arrangement with the District Nursing Association, and the hospital care of cases which cannot be satisfactorily dealt with at home.

The record for several years back is as follows :—

1917, 160; 1918, 225; 1919, 463; 1920, 538; 1921, 53; 1922, 258; 1923, 322; 1924, 473; 1925, 677; 1926, 303; 1927, 113; 1928, 726; 1929, 316.

The following figures show the mortality from this disease since 1901 :—

	Deaths.	Death-rate.		Deaths.	Death-rate
1901	2	0.05	1916	1	0.01
1902	44	1.14	1917	1	0.01
1903	0	0.00	1918	2	0.03
1904	12	0.30	1919	3	0.05
1905	9	0.23	1920	2	0.03
1906	1	0.02	1921	0	0.00
1907	0	0.00	1922	4	0.06
1908	33	0.83	1923	0	0.00
1909	1	0.02	1924	0	0.00
1910	0	0.00	1925	7	0.11
1911	31	0.77	1926	1	0.01
1912	3	0.05	1927	0	0.00
1913	1	0.01	1928	0	0.00
1914	2	0.03	1929	1	0.01
1915	59	1.09	1930	0	0.00

Whooping Cough.—The number of cases notified from the Elementary Schools was :—In 1917, 20; 1918, 614; 1919, 38; 1920, 75; 1921, 142; 1922, 297; 1923, 42; 1924, 15; 1925, 283; 1926, 101; 1927, 246; 1928, 46; 1929, 126; and 1930, 242. This disease is dealt with on similar lines to Measles.

The mortality record since 1901 is as follows :—

	Deaths.	Death-rate.		Deaths.	Death-rate.
1901	0	0.00	1916	15	0.26
1902	5	0.13	1917	0	0.00
1903	7	0.18	1918	1	0.01
1904	0	0.00	1919	1	0.01
1905	0	0.00	1920	0	0.00
1906	16	0.40	1921	0	0.00
1907	0	0.00	1922	7	0.11
1908	32	0.80	1923	0	0.00
1909	0	0.00	1924	0	0.00
1910	8	0.20	1925	6	0.10
1911	0	0.00	1926	2	0.03
1912	19	0.23	1927	5	0.08
1913	12	0.21	1928	1	0.01
1914	2	0.03	1929	0	0.00
1915	2	0.03	1930	4	0.07

For information regarding other notifications received see table II.

Enteric and Paratyphoid Fever.—Twelve notifications of paratyphoid fever were received.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—One case was notified.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.—Nine notifications were received during the year, four as puerperal fever, and five as puerperal pyrexia.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Nine cases were notified during the year In none was there any permanent injury to the eyesight.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of cases notified is the lowest for many years; 53 pulmonary and 19 non-pulmonary.

The figures for each year since 1924 are as follows :—

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Pulmonary	254	154	147	184	134	82	53
Non-pulmonary... ...	147	30	32	40	25	18	19
	401	184	179	224	159	100	72

The ages of the cases notified and of the fatal cases for 1930 are shown below :

	New Cases.				Deaths.			
Age. Periods.	Pulmonary. M.	Pulmonary. F.	Non-Pulmonary. M.	Non-Pulmonary. F.	Pulmonary. M.	Pulmonary. F.	Non-Pulmonary. M.	Non-Pulmonary. F.
Under 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—5	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1
5—10	1	1	1	3	...	1	1	1
10—15	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
15—20	...	7	...	1	...	2	...	1
20—25	4	5	1	1	4	1	...	...
25—35	4	5	1	2	1	3	1	...
35—45	6	8	4	1	4	4	...	...
45—55	2	3	...	...	3	1	...	...
55—65	4	1	...	...	4	...	1	...
65 upw.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	23	30	8	11	16	14	4	3
	53		19		30		7	
	72				37			

From this table it will be seen that 8 per cent. of the pulmonary cases notified were under 15 years of age, while 42 per cent. of the non-pulmonary were under 15 years of age.

Of the total deaths from tuberculosis 17, or 23 per cent., had not been notified during life.

Tuberculosis Survivals.—The following table shows the number and sex of the notified cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs and of other parts, known to be alive in Cambridge at December 31st, 1930 :—

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
Males	473	149	622
Females	404	124	528
Total ...	877	273	1150

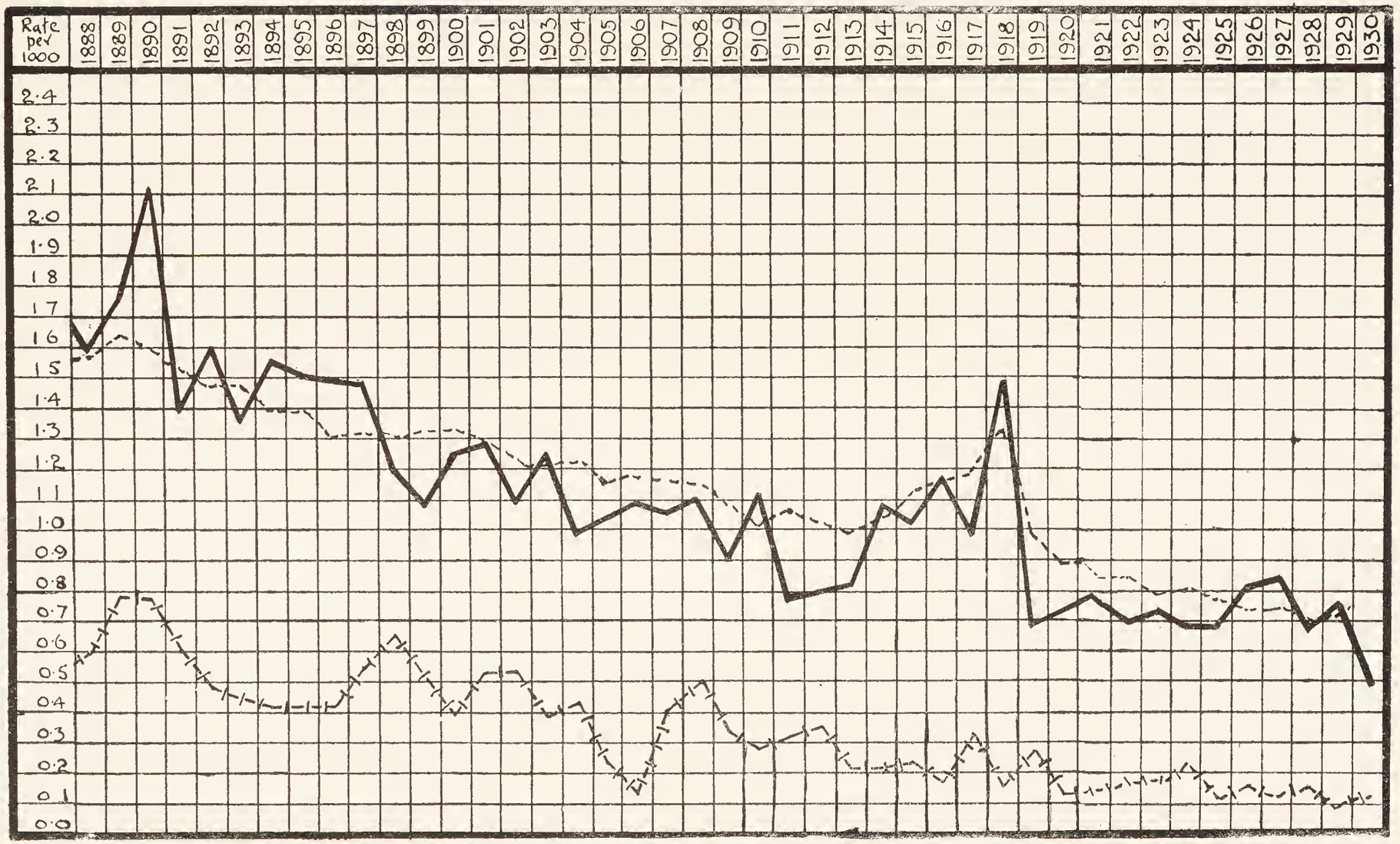
The following tabular statement shows the mortality from tuberculosis in Cambridge and in England and Wales for a number of years :—

Year.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of the Population. Cambridge.	England & Wales.
1913	61	1.07	1.34
1914	73	1.27	1.35
1915	69	1.27	1.55
1916	70	1.34	1.62
1917	69	1.31	1.80
1918	85	1.65	1.92
1919	52	0.89	1.26
1920	51	0.84	1.13
1921	55	0.92	1.12
1922	50	0.84	1.12
1923	54	0.91	1.06
1924	62	1.04	1.05
1925	52	0.88	1.03
1926	58	0.98	0.96
1927	56	0.95	0.95
1928	49	0.80	0.90
1929	53	0.87	0.93
1930	37	0.61	...

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

These regulations prohibit anyone who is aware that he is suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis from being employed in connection with a dairy in any manner likely to create danger of infection of the milk. No such case has arisen during the year under review.

CHART SHOWING DEATH-RATES FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS AND OTHER TUBERCULAR DISEASES SINCE 1888.



Pulmonary Tuberculosis — Cambridge

" " — England and Wales

Other Tubercular Diseases — Cambridge

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

The Infectious Diseases Hospital, Mill Road, with 62 beds, and the Coldham Lane Hospital for Smallpox, with 8 permanent beds and means for rapid extension, amply provide for the Borough, and to a large extent for adjacent Rural Districts.

The following table shows the number of cases dealt with during 1930 from the Borough and adjacent Rural Districts :—

	In Hospital Dec. 31st, 1929.	Admitted	Discharged	Died	In Hospital Dec. 31st, 1930.
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	19	142	140	8	13
,, "Carriers"	5	21	24	—	2
Scarlet Fever	4	186	165	2	23
Enteric Fever	—	2	2	—	—
Measles	—	18	18	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	2	2	—	—
Mumps	—	3	3	—	—
Chicken-pox	—	10	10	—	—
Diphtheria Suspects	—	3	2	1	—
Erysipelas	—	1	1	—	—
Glandular Fever	—	1	1	—	—
Pneumonia	—	2	2	—	—
Totals	28	391	370	11	38

The number of cases was 172 less than 1929.

The total number of patients admitted from the Borough was 311, the remainder 80, being from the rural areas within the County.

The following table gives details as to the average cost of maintenance of patients and staff for past years :—

Financial Year ended Mar. 31st	Total treated	Average daily number.	Average residence in days.	Daily cost per head for Food.	Daily cost per head for Food and Drugs.	Cost per patient per day	Average cost per patient.
				s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
1900–1	127	16.5	47.4	1 0¼	1 1½	4 2½	9 19 10
1901–2	98	10.7	39.8	1 2	1 4½	7 6¾	15 1 10
1902–3	245	28.1	41.9	10½	11½	4 0	8 8 1¾
1903–4	269	31.1	42.4	11	1 0	4 2	8 17 2¾
1904–5	127	11.0	31.7	11½	1 1½	8 0¾	13 12 1½
1905–6	148	15.0	37.0	1 1¼	1 2½	7 1½	13 4 2½
1906–7	179	19.1	38.9	11¼	1 1	6 1	11 17 6½
1907–8	152	12.3	29.7	11½	1 1¾	8 2½	12 3 6½
1908–9	185	15.1	29.8	1 0¾	1 3½	7 0	10 9 2¼
1909–10	223	21.9	35.8	10¾	1 1	5 1½	9 1 9¾
1910–11	240	23.3	35.4	10½	1 1¼	4 10½	8 12 8½
1911–12	513	46.0	32.8	9¼	11¼	3 3	5 6 7¾
1912–13	569	53.7	34.4	8¾	11	3 0½	5 5 0¼
1913–14	407	42.8	38.4	8¾	11¼	3 5	6 11 1¾
1914–15	441	32.5	26.9	10¼	1 0½	4 2¾	5 13 11¾
1915–16	436	33.6	28.2	11½	1 1	4 4½	6 3 7½
1916–17	411	32.0	28.4	1 2¼	1 3¾	4 7	6 10 2¼
1917–18	381	23.7	22.7	1 6½	1 8¼	5 10¾	6 11 2¼
1918–19	396	26.8	24.7	1 4¾	1 6½	6 0½	7 9 4¾
1919–20	384	38.3	36.5	1 2	1 6¼	4 10¾	8 19 0¾
1920–21	238	21.4	32.9	1 5½	1 7	9 3¼	15 5 6
1921–22	277	23.7	31.2	1 2	1 4¼	7 10½	12 6 5½
1922–23	283	35.3	27.4	1 0¼	1 1	7 8½	13 13 2½
1923–24	180	14.4	29.0	1 1¾	1 3½	12 9	18 10 2¾
1924–25	229	20.1	32.0	1 1¼	1 2½	9 4½	15 1 2½
1925–26	297	17.9	22.0	1 1½	1 2½	12 3	13 9 8
1926–27	307	23.2	27.7	1 0¼	1 2	9 5½	13 2 0¼
1927–28	378	31.7	30.6	11¾	1 2	7 5¾	11 8 5½
1928–29	491	38.3	28.5	11¾	1 2¼	6 10¾	9 16 6½
1929–30	538	41.8	27.2	11¾	1 4½	6 10¾	9 7 0¾

The hospital expenditure for a number of years back is given in the following table :—

Year.	Salaries and Wages.	Food.	Drugs and Disinfectants.	Other Items.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1900–1	303	531	33	402	1269
1901–2	348	547	41	543	1479
1902–3	528	732	45	885	2060
1903–4	518	828	55	983	2384
1904–5	478	511	34	705	1728
1905–6	499	664	31	761	1955
1906–7	616	633	50	827	2126
1907–8	532	537	40	742	1851
1908–9	626	639	64	606	1935
1909–10	610	659	74	698	2041
1910–11	650	681	93	648	2072
1911–12	835	917	146	837	2735
1912–13	898	992	186	912	2988
1913–14	768	898	163	840	2669
1914–15	755	881	116	761	2513
1915–16	733	1005	99	858	2695
1916–17	610	1154	71	840	2675
1917–18	582	1251	58	708	2599
1918–19	723	1222	71	942	2958
1919–20	917	1277	129	1145	3438
1920–21	1035	1127	51	1427	3640
1921–22	1092	977	81	1263	3413
1922–23	1454	1028	60	1324	3866
1923–24	1206	726	94	1306	3332
1924–25	1407	809	65	1168	3449
1925–26	1527	772	64	1642	4005
1926–27	1725	801	133	1363	4022
1927–28	1746	932	171	1469	4318
1928–29	1817	1057	204	1747	4825
1929–30	1871	1076	433	1652	5032

The total income received from the treatment of patients at the Infectious Diseases Hospital for the financial year ended March 31st, 1930 was £1,767 5s. 6d. Of this sum £417 13s. od. was received from private patients, and £1,349 12s. 6d. from other local authorities.

NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS, AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE.

Professional Nursing in the Home:—

(a) General : The Local Authority does not undertake the nursing of non-infectious diseases. The home nursing of such cases where required is amply provided for by the District Nursing Association, and by several private nursing homes.

(b) For Infectious Diseases : The arrangements made by the Local Authority with the District Nursing Association provides for the home nursing of cases of Measles, Whooping Cough, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Influenza, Pneumonia and Puerperal Fever. The charge for cases of Puerperal Fever is 1s. 4d. per visit, and for the other diseases 8d. per visit, for two visits to the same case in one day 11d., or where there is more than one case in the house 4d. for each case after the first. Should the amount payable exceed the cost of a whole-time nurse the scale ceases, and the cost to the Association of employing extra help will be re-imbursed by the Local Authority.

Midwives.

The supervision of Midwives in the Borough was transferred from the County Council to the Corporation by virtue of the provisions of the Cambridge (Supervision of Midwives) Order, 1930. The Superintendent of Midwives (Miss Bills) continued to act for the Corporation, and on her resignation in September, 1930, Mrs. E. M. Brereton, M.B., Ch.B., was appointed to undertake the duties of this office.

Eleven Midwives gave notice of their intention to practise in the Borough during 1930.

The proportion of confinements in Cambridge attended by Midwives is probably fairly accurately indicated by the following figures of births notified :—

Year.	Total births.	Notified by Midwives.	Proportion per cent.
1920	1219	699	57
1921	939	532	56
1922	980	616	63
1923	950	620	65
1924	895	633	70
1925	901	662	73
1926	894	631	70
1927	859	614	71
1928	850	596	70
1929	790	592	75
1930	845	631	74

The following notifications were received from the Midwives during the year :—

Sending for medical help on behalf of mother	67
Sending for medical help on behalf of infant	9
Still-births	10
Death of infant	6
Death of mother	1
Change to artificial feeding	1
Inflammation of eyes of infant	3

The Superintendent of Midwives has visited each Midwife twice during the year, and reported upon their methods and appliances.

Infant and Maternal Welfare. There are now 5 Infant Welfare Centres in the town.

1. The Abbey Centre, held at 35 Parkside every Tuesday afternoon. (Mr. F. E. Apthorpe Webb, M.A., M.R.C.S., O.B.E., etc.).

2. The New Town Centre, also held at 35 Parkside, every Thursday afternoon. (Mrs. E. M. Brereton, M.B., Ch.B.).

3. The Romsey Town Centre, held at Wesleyan Hall, Hemingford Road, every Wednesday afternoon. (Mrs. Robson, M.B., D.P.H.).

*4. The Castle End Centre, St. Peter's Boys' School, held every Tuesday afternoon. (Miss Joan Cooper, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.).

5. The Old Chesterton Centre, Premier Hall, held every Friday afternoon. (Mrs. M. Bushell, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.).

Each Centre is in charge of a Lady Superintendent, who is a voluntary worker, assisted by one or more other voluntary workers, and one of the three Health Visitors.

The Doctors attend once a fortnight at each Centre.

Dried milk, virol, cod liver oil and malt are sold at the centres generally at cost price, and at half or quarter price or given free of charge according to circumstances. The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee has a definite scale of assessment for cases unable to pay the full price charged, and the investigation of all such cases is undertaken for the Committee by the Central Aid Society. Each case is reported upon monthly by the Secretary to the Society and is considered by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee at their meetings. The total number of cases enquired into during 1930 was ninety-six; the number in 1929 was ninety-seven.

The scale of income which came into use on January 1st, 1924, is similar to that adopted by the Education Committee, and is as follows :—

* Discontinued March 31st, 1931.

Where the net weekly income after deducting payments for rent, clubs, insurance, and 10/- for upkeep, does not exceed :—

3/- a head (Scale A) : milk, virol, and cod liver oil are free.
4/- ,, ,, (Scale B) : ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ¼ cost.
5/- ,, ,, (Scale C) : ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ½ ,,
6/- ,, ,, (Scale D) : ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ¾ ,,

The attendances at the Centres during 1930 were as follows :—

	Under 1 year.		1–5 years.	
	Children.	Attendances.	Children.	Attendances
Abbey Centre ...	109	1188	83	521
New Town Centre ...	91	916	104	301
Romsey Town Centre	121	1402	119	430
Castle End Centre ...	38	326	48	351
Old Chesterton Centre	89	1106	43	257
Totals	448	4938	397	1860

Ante-Natal Clinic.—The new ante-natal clinic at 35 Parkside, under the medical charge of Mrs. E. M. Brereton, M.B., Ch.B., was opened in November, 1930. It is proposed to hold a session on the first Thursday of each month. The number of attendances at the two sessions in November and December was ten and six.

Work of the Health Visitors.—The number of visits paid by the Health Visitors is shown in the following table :—

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
First Visits to Infants	744	680	779	747	756	786
Subsequent Visits to Infants ...	2158	2293	1769	2142	1876	2252
Visits to Children 1–5 years ...	1050	884	994	999	1301	1613
First Visits to Expectant Mothers	80	106	79	80	77	102
Subsequent Visits to Expectant Mothers	11	29	12	34	88	52
Visits under Children Act ...	—	—	—	—	—	50
Other Cases Visited	1	1	—	—	6	00
Total	4044	3993	3633	4002	4104	4915

Of the 786 infants mentioned above, 317, or 40 per cent. were breast-fed entirely for the first six months of their lives.

A third Health Visitor was appointed during the year and commenced duty in September.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.—The number of Maternity and Nursing Homes in the Borough is 6. The County Council is the Local Supervising Authority under the Acts relating to the registration of Maternity and Nursing Homes. Application was made by the Borough Council for delegation of the supervision and inspection. This was agreed to by the County on the understanding that the inspections should be made by a medical officer or a qualified nurse, and that a copy of any report made should be sent to the County Council.

The delegation is subject to annual review by the County Council.

Mothers' Welfare Centres.—These are held every Tuesday afternoon at Castle End, in the Institute, and at Old Chesterton, in the Mission Room. The average attendance is 15 at the former and 16 at the latter.

Mothercraft for School-girls.—This subject is now taught in all girls' schools.

School Clinic.—The Clinic at 35, Parkside, for inspection and for the treatment of minor ailments of school children is open every forenoon daily, and is carried on by the Assistant Medical Officer, with the assistance of two school nurses and a clerk. Details of the work done are given in the Annual Report of the School Medical Officer.

Tuberculosis Clinic.—The Tuberculosis Officer reports to the Borough Medical Officer of Health upon cases belonging to the Borough, either directly, or through the Tuberculosis Nurse. The number of written reports upon children received during the year was 108. The total number of cases of tuberculosis in Cambridge under the supervision of the Tuberculosis Officer was 807. The total under supervision in 1929 was 884.

Venereal Clinic.—With regard to Venereal Diseases, the scheme prepared by the County Council came into operation in January, 1917, when a treatment Centre was opened at Addenbrooke's Hospital. Males and females are dealt with at separate hours and every effort is made to ensure privacy. Treatment is free of charge. Beds for cases requiring in-patent treatment are also available.

Hospitals.—Addenbrooke's Hospital is the only General Hospital (apart from the Hospital of the Public Assistance Committee of the County) in the Borough, with a total of 190 beds.

The arrangements made with the Hospital Committee in 1918 provide for the admission of difficult cases of labour, Puerperal Fever, with the addition of Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Epidemic Diarrhoea.

The accommodation at the Hospital does not permit of the admission of maternity cases on purely social grounds.

The charges made for maintenance and treatment of such cases are 7/- per day for each adult, together with the Surgeon's fee, according to the scale under the Midwives Act, and 5/- per day for each child.

During the year twenty-four cases were treated in the Hospital under the arrangements made (including five cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum).

The Ely Diocesan Home, Bateman Street, opened in 1920, has accommodation for twelve unmarried mothers with their babies, and receives cases from the Borough. The Town Council makes no fixed contribution to the Home.

Maternity Homes.—In addition to the Ely Diocesan Home, maternity cases are received into the following:—

Milton Road Maternity Home,
Brunswick Maternity Home,
Devonshire Nursing Home,
The Institution, 81a Mill Road.

The first three are private homes, and the fourth is the Maternity block of the Public Assistance Committee's Institution opened in 1928.

Maternity cases sent by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee are received in this Institution, the fee charged per case being 30/- a week inclusive of medical attendance.

During 1930 nine cases were admitted under this arrangement.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE DENTAL SCHEME.

Report by W. B. Grandison, Public Dental Officer.

Scope of the Scheme.—All expectant and nursing mothers who attend the Infant Welfare Centres and children under school age, are eligible for dental treatment in connection with the above scheme.

Object of the Scheme.—To prevent the onset of dental disease. The Public Dental Officer states that prevention of dental caries is possible, and adopts the following means:—

1st. Every expectant or nursing mother who has been recommended for dental treatment by the Medical Officer in charge of the Centre or by a midwife, has her mouth rendered healthy in the first place in order to prevent the possibility of toxins from entering the circulation of the unborn babe or infant as the case may be.

Dental work for expectant and nursing mothers continues on the destructive side, that is to say, "It is still necessary to extract a large number of teeth per patient in order to render the mouth free from sepsis." It is interesting to record, however, that there are a few expectant mothers who present themselves for fillings only, they having had routine dental treatment while at school.

Note.—Meanwhile the numbers attending at the Dental Clinic are dependent upon recommendations from Midwives and from the Medical Officers in charge of the Centres.

2nd. Lectures and individual talks to mothers together with the free distribution of literature are frequent, and there can be no doubt that this method of education is impressive. By this means I am able to advise mothers on various points essential to prevention of dental disease, and issue instructions which must be carefully followed if prevention of dental disease is to be expected.

A brief summary of the advice and instructions given to mothers follows.

The Development of the jaws.

In order to prevent dental disease it is essential that the jaws should be sufficiently developed in order to contain the teeth in correct occlusion, and well spaced. To accomplish this it is necessary to :—

(*a*) *Breast feed the infant.*—Should breast feeding be impossible, teats with very small apertures should be used in order to force the infant to work hard for food.

(*b*) *Cleanliness.*—The infant's mouth should be well cleansed after every meal. Very dilute boracic acid and a clean cloth may be used for this purpose.

(*c*) *Complete abolition of the dummy, thumb and finger sucking.*—If baby cries abnormally medical advice should be sought to ascertain the cause (frequently indigestion) and effect a cure.

Arrest of development of the jaws will assuredly follow long continued use of the dummy, etc., and such a condition is fatal to sound teeth.

(*d*) *Something hard to chew.*—Anything clean and sufficiently large to overcome danger from swallowing.

Age, approx. six to eight months.

3rd. Whenever the child has cut four teeth, it is necessary for the mother to do two things. (a) obtain a tooth brush, available at cost price, 6d., at the Clinic, and (b) have the child enrolled in the Dental Scheme.

(*a*) means the substitution for the previous method of cleanliness by the diligent use of the tooth brush. The tooth brush dipped in clean water is all that is necessary or advisable at this age, and used after every meal. (Less use will not prevent dental disease.)

(*b*) by enrolling the child in the Dental Scheme the mother promises to bring the child to the Dental Clinic every six months at least for inspection and advice.

If these instructions were carried out there is no reason why every child enrolled should not reach school age free from dental disease. It is not sufficient to rely on the services of a dentist (quarterly or half-yearly, as the case may be), prevention of dental disease is essentially a parental responsibility, calling for the definite and regular practice in the use of the tooth-brush in addition to the selection of a suitable diet. It is particularly essential to complete every meal with some form of cleansing diet, foodstuffs, that is to say, that will not cling to the teeth or ferment in the mouth.

It is worthy of note that definite progress is still being made in the inspection and treatment of the pre-school child. A study of the statistical data furnished in this report indicates a very large increase in the number of pre-school children who have received attention in one form or another during the year under review. This fact is most gratifying and I trust it will be possible to continue to show such an increase. There is not the slightest doubt that those parents who have already sought the services of the Dentist for their children not only appreciate the value of the services rendered, but, in addition, understand the nature of the work done and the beneficial effects resulting from treatment.

Fees.

All work for children under school age is entirely free, but mothers (expectant or nursing) are charged fees, sufficient to cover the manufacture of teeth, together with the materials used for the filling and extraction of teeth, etc. No attempt is made to make this scheme a paying proposition; but, at the same time, every endeavour is made to prevent the scheme becoming a burden on those responsible for the upkeep of the Town.

Statistics.

During the year 88 mothers were recommended for dental treatment, and 80 took advantage of the treatment offered, the remaining 8 delaying operations until after the birth of their child, or finding it more beneficial to accept treatment under the Panel Scheme of dental treatment.

CONDITION OF THE TEETH OF 80 MOTHERS AT INSPECTION.

Sound	Decayed Saveable	Decayed Unsaveable	Missing
903	75	457	1125

CONDITION OF THE TEETH OF 80 MOTHERS AFTER TREATMENT.

Sound	Decayed Saveable	Decayed Unsaveable	Missing
*978	Nil	48	1534

*The figures above indicate that treatment is not completed at the time this report is written.

The total number of attendances at the Clinic, including 808 attendances of children, was 1350, and the number of sessions devoted to work in connection with this scheme was 86.

**Summary of Work Done.*

Total Number of extractions	409
,, ,, ,, fillings	88
,, ,, ,, scalings	31
,, ,, ,, dentures supplied	71
,, ,, ,, other operations	212

*The above for mothers only, and relates to the permanent dentition.

In addition, 380 children under school age, an increase of 66 as compared with the year 1929, were inspected and enrolled in the Maternity and Child Welfare dental scheme, that is to say, these children will be examined and, if necessary, treated every six months or oftener to satisfactorily control the progress of dental disease.

The condition of 380 children's teeth at inspection :—

Age.	No of Children.	Temporary Teeth.			Permanent Teeth.		
		Sound.	Decayed Saveable.	Decayed Unsaveable.	Sound.	Decayed Saveable.	Decayed Unsaveable.
Less than 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 years	46	788	47	5	—	—	—
3 ,,	49	826	150	10	—	—	—
4 ,,	96	1633	255	21	—	—	—
5 ,,	189	3043	645	20	41	6	—
Total	380	6290	1097	56	41	6	—

The treatment of the pre-school child was very largely preventive in character. The regular and frequent application of Ammoniacal Solution of Nitrate of Silver and Formalin by Howe's method was found to be particularly efficacious. 56 unsaveable temporary teeth were removed and several temporary teeth filled with material suitable for the individual case. Each and every parent who attended was instructed both with reference to diet and cleanliness at every visit.

FACILITIES FOR THE TRANSPORT OF THE SICK AND INJURED.

For non-infectious cases and accidents there are three motor ambulances available for public use at reasonable fees, or, in certain cases, free of charge. One of these is the property of the Red Cross Society. The others, which are under the direct control of the Police, belong to the Watch Committee of the Council.

For cases of infectious diseases there is a motor ambulance stationed at the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The specimens examined during 1930 by the Bacteriologist, Dr. Harvey, included the following :—

Swabs from Throat and Nose	4349
Sputa	5
Milks	31
Others	17

HOUSING.

The progress made in providing houses by the Corporation and by private enterprise is shown by the following statement of the number of houses built each year from 1920 onwards :—

	Erected by the Local Authority.	Erected by others.	Total.
1920	40	23	63
1921	49	23	72
1922	97	38	135
1923	30	86	116
1924	68	82	150
1925	133	144	277
1926	154	115	269
1927	120	166	286
1928	282	191	473
1929	97	210	307
1930	196	137	333
Totals ...	1266	1215	2481

The five-year housing programme required by the Housing Act, 1930, provides definitely for 260 new houses per annum, to be erected by the Housing Committee of the Corporation. Of these 60 are to be set aside for the use of tenants selected by the Public Health Committee chosen from :—

(1) Houses condemned as unfit for habitation.

(2) Houses which are insanitary and in need of substantial repair.

(3) Houses in exceptional cases which are overcrowded, where the tenants are unable to pay the rent of a Council house, and where there are families of young persons under 21.

The 70 houses already erected by the Public Health Committee are now all occupied. These are situated in Auckland Road (6), Scotland Road (24), and Histon Road (40).

Sufficiency of Housing Accommodation.—Some light is thrown upon the sufficiency of the housing accommodation in Cambridge by the number of applications for Corporation houses, and by an enquiry into the question of overcrowding.

The total number of applicants for houses at the end of 1930 was 1,511. Enquiry was made of one-tenth of these as to the reasons for their application. Forty-five per cent. were in need of accommodation by reason of their being in rooms or living with parents, or from overcrowding, or owing to the insanitary condition of their house. Of the remaining fifty-five per cent., two-thirds had obtained a house at the time of enquiry, although their names were still upon the list of applicants; and one-third were desirous of obtaining a better house with modern requirements and better amenities.

With regard to overcrowding, over 500 houses were enquired into, of these 21 per cent. were found to be overcrowded. The standard taken was two persons per bedroom.

The statement which follows shows the work which has been done during 1930 :—

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(1)	Total	333
(2)	With State assistance under the Housing Acts, 1923 or 1924 :— By the Local Authority :	
	a. By Housing Committee	159
	b. By Public Health Committee	37
(3)	Other Private houses	137

Unfit dwelling houses.

Inspection—(1)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) and the number of inspections made	3431
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910...	1629
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	69
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	842

2. *Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices.*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers		696

3. *Action under Statutory Powers.*

A.—Proceedings under Sec. 3, Housing Act, 1925.

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	60
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit :—	
	(*a*) by owners	53
	(*b*) by Local Authority in default of owners	1

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close 2

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 119

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied :—

(*a*) by owners 104

(*b*) by Local Authority in default of owners... 10

C.—Proceedings under section 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders ... 14

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made 14

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit 2

(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... 22

(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 3

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACT, 1920–1923.

Certificates under Section 2 (2) of the 1920 Act were given to 3 persons during the year on the ground that the houses were not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, or were otherwise not in a reasonable state of repair.

CARAVAN DWELLINGS.

The presence of a number of caravans in the Borough is no new thing, but in recent years the numbers have shown an increase. They accumulate chiefly in Coldham's Lane, Newmarket Road, and Old Chesterton, and although they come and go there are usually a number to be found in these places at all times.

They are provided with pail closets and water, but standing as they do upon unpaved surfaces the surroundings in bad weather are apt to become unpleasant. Complaints are made of them from time to time, and so far as they could be based on public health grounds they have been dealt with. Nevertheless it cannot be said that the present arrangements are satisfactory.

Other areas have had the same difficulty. In one instance at least (Birmingham) the Local Authority has sought additional powers to control the areas selected for camping. Special "parking" places provided with all the necessary requirements are set aside for caravans, and it is only on these parks that they may stand. If any steps should ever require to be taken it would seem that it must be upon lines such as these.

THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS.

The number of samples taken each year since 1921 is as follows :—

	Number.	Not Genuine.	Percentage Not Genuine.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.
1921	183	15	8.2	7	4
1922	199	8	4.0	1	1
1923	265	25	10.6	5	3
1924	257	7	2.7	1	0
1925	264	10	3.8	4	3
1926	259	6	2.3	0	0
1927	258	6	2.3	1	1
*1928	142	2	1.4	0	0
1929	252	14	5.5	2	2
1930	248	13	5.2	0	0

* Only informal samples of milk were taken during this year owing to a Public Analyst having not been appointed.

The following table shows the number and character of the samples taken during 1930 :—

	Number.	Genuine.	Not Genuine or Adulterated.	Prosecutions.	Convictions
Milk (Informal)	87	87	–	–	–
Milk (Formal)	33	27	6	–	–
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine (Informal)	3	3	–	–	–
Aspirin (tablets) (Informal)	7	6	1	–	–
Butter (Informal)	9	9	–	–	–
Candied Peel (Informal)	3	3	–	–	–
Cheese (Gorgonzola) (Informal) ...	4	4	–	–	–
Coffee (Informal)	3	3	–	–	–
Condensed Milk, Full Cream (Informal)	3	3	–	–	–
Condensed Milk, Separated (Informal)	3	3	–	–	–
Cream (Informal)	2	2	–	–	–
Cream, Tinned (Informal)	4	4	–	–	–
Flour (Informal)	3	3	–	–	–
Gin (Informal)	2	2	–	–	–
Ground Ginger (Informal)	3	3	–	–	–
Ice-cream (Informal)	7	3	4	–	–
Jam, Plum (Informal)	3	3	–	–	–
Lard (Informal)	3	3	–	–	–
Margarine (Informal)	3	3	–	–	–
Meat Paste (Informal)	3	3	–	–	–
Pepper, White (Informal)	10	9	1	–	–
Pepper, White (Formal)	1	1	–	–	–
Pepper, Black (Informal)	1	1	–	–	–
Pickles, Piccalilli (Informal)	3	3	–	–	–
Pork Pie (Informal)	3	3	–	–	–
Prescriptions (Informal)	2	2	–	–	–
Raisins (Informal)	3	3	–	–	–
Saffron (Informal)	2	2	–	–	–
Sauce (thick) (Informal)	3	3	–	–	–
Sausages (Informal)	5	5	–	–	–
Sugar (Informal)	5	5	–	–	–
Sultanas (Informal)	3	2	1	–	–
Sultanas (Formal)	1	1	–	–	–
Sweets (Mint) (Informal)	9	9	–	–	–
Tea (Informal)	4	4	–	–	–
Tincture of Iodine (Informal)	5	5	–	–	–
Total	248	235	13	–	–

Administrative action regarding samples Not Genuine :—

Name of Article.	Registered Number.	Result of Analysis.	Remarks.
Milk	1	5.66% deficient in fat	Appeal to the cow sample No. 21, genuine. Letter to producer to improve the fat content. Check sample No. 133 genuine.
Milk	2	8.33% deficient in fat	Producer instructed to improve fat content. Check sample No. 53, genuine.
Milk	118	5.33% deficient in fat	Producer instructed to improve fat content. Check sample No. 227, genuine.
Milk	119	7% deficient in fat.	Producer instructed to improve the fat content. Check sample No. 147, genuine.
Milk	159	5% deficient in fat.	Producer instructed to improve the fat content.
Milk	160	4.66% deficient in fat.	Producer instructed to improve the fat content.
Aspirin Tablets... ...	120	Salicylic Acid, 15 parts per million.	Notified retailer. Remainder of tablets withdrawn from sale. Subsequent sample proved to be genuine.
Ice Cream	103	Contaminated with Coliform Bacilli.	Premises were inspected and it was found that the room where the ice cream was made was being used as a store. The occupier was instructed to remove all articles and goods not connected with the making of ice cream. A subsequent sample proved to be free from the Coliform Bacilli.
Ice Cream	104	Contaminated with traces of iron and zinc.	These three samples were taken from one retailer. It was found on inspection of his premises and utensils that he was using a freezer which was very old and worn. He was instructed to obtain a new freezer and this he did.
	107	,, ,,	
	139	,, ,,	

Name of Article.	Registered Number.	Result of Analysis.	Remarks.
White Pepper	194	Contained sulphur dioxide to the extent of 82 parts per million.	Formal check sample No. 201, genuine.
Sultanas	239	Contained 78 parts per million of Sulphur dioxide in excess of the amount permitted, viz., 750 parts per million.	Formal check sample No. 241 proved to be genuine.

The ice cream from a certain vendor was suspected as being the source of infection in a case of paratyphoid. A sample was submitted to the bacteriologist whose report stated that no typhoid, paratyphoid, or dysentery bacilli were found.

THE MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915.

Thirty-one samples of milk were submitted to the Bacteriologist for examination for tubercle bacilli. Of these samples 30 were negative and one was positive. The milk of the positive sample was produced in the County of Cambridge. A copy of the Bacteriologist's report was sent to the County Medical Officer of Health, and the following report was received concerning this sample :—

"Thirty-two dairy cows were examined and no marked tubercular lesions in the udders were found.

"Four cows have abnormal udders, and the sale of milk from these cows has been suspended.

"Samples of milk were submitted for biological examination and these gave negative results.

"Three cows have been disposed of since the samples of milk were taken on April 30th. Of the three, two were sold to a farmer at Stretham and the Medical Officer for that district was notified. The third cow was sold to a farmer at Waterbeach. This animal was examined by the Veterinary Inspector, and a sample of its milk was taken for biological examination, and this gave a negative result."

A further sample was taken from this herd, and the following report was received from the Bacteriologist :—

"No tubercular lesions found, post-mortem, in the guinea pig killed 49 days after intra-peritoneal inoculation with the centrifugalised sediment from 100 c.cs. of this specimen."

Copies of these reports were sent to the County Medical Officer of Health concerned for his information.

THE MILK SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS ORDER, 1923.

Four licenses were issued under the above Order, two for the sale of Certified Milk, one for Grade A. (Tuberculin Tested) Milk, and one for Pasteurised Milk

Twelve samples of certified milk were obtained and submitted to bacteriological examination.

SUMMARY OF EXAMINATION OF CERTIFIED MILK SHOWING THE BACTERIAL COUNT.

No. of Bacteria per 1 c.c.			*No. of Samples.*
Under	1000 bacteria	...	0
Between	1001– 2000	...	6
,,	2001– 3000	...	2
,,	3001– 4000	...	3
,,	4001– 5000	...	1

Bacilli coli in 1/10 c.c. was absent after 48 hours in 10 of the samples and present in 2.

The bacteriological standard for Certified Milk under the above Order is not more than 30,000 bacilli per cubic centimetre, and the absence of the Coliform Bacillus in 1/10th of a cubic centimetre.

Thirteen samples of Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) Milk were obtained and submitted to bacteriological examination.

SUMMARY OF EXAMINATION OF GRADE A (TUBERCULIN TESTED) MILK SHOWING THE BACTERIAL COUNT.

No. of Bacteria per 1 c.c.			*No. of Samples.*
Under	1000 bacteria	...	1
Between	1001– 2000	...	5
,,	2001– 3000	...	2
,,	3001– 4000	...	3
,,	4001– 5000	...	2

Bacilli coli in 1/100 c.c., absent or present after 48 hours, in the 13 samples is shown below :—

Bacilli Coli	Absent	...	12
,,	Present	...	1

The bacteriological standard for Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) Milk under the above Order is not more than 200,000 bacilli per cubic centimetre, and the absence of the Coliform Bacillus in 1/100th of a cubic centimetre.

Twelve samples of Pasteurised Milk were obtained and submitted to bacteriological examination.

SUMMARY OF EXAMINATION OF PASTEURISED MILK SHOWING THE BACTERIAL COUNT.

No. of Bacteria per 1 c.c.			*No. of Samples.*
Under	5000	...	3
Between	5001–10000	...	2
,,	10001–15000	...	0
,,	15001–20000	...	1
,,	20001–25000	...	1
,,	25001–30000	...	1
,,	30001–35000	...	4

Pasteurised Milk is defined as any milk after pasteurisation as required by the Ministry of Health, containing not more than 100,000 bacilli per cubic centimetre.

Fifty samples of ordinary milk were obtained and submitted to bacteriological examination.

Summary of Examination of Ordinary Milk Showing the Bacterial Count.

No. of Bacteria per 1 c.c.		*No. of Samples.*
Under 1000 bacteria	...	1
Between 1001– 5000	...	1
,, 5001– 10000	...	2
,, 10001– 15000	...	1
,, 15001– 20000	...	3
,, 20001– 30000	...	4
,, 30001– 40000	...	2
,, 40001– 50000	...	2
,, 50001– 60000	...	3
,, 60001– 70000	...	2
,, 70001– 80000	...	2
,, 80001– 90000	...	4
,, 90001–100000	...	3
,, 100001–200000	...	6
,, 200001–300000	...	2
,, 300001–400000	...	4
,, 500001–600000	...	2
,, 600001–700000	...	2
,, 700001–800000	...	3
,, 800001–900000	...	1

Four samples did not contain the Bacillus Coli.

Presence of the Bacillus Coli in 1, 1/10th, 1/100th, and 1/1000th of a cubic centimetre of the remaining 46, is shown below :—

1 c.c.	11
1/10 c.c.	7
1/100 c.c.	12
1/1000 c.c.	16

Out of the 50 samples examined, 22 reached the standard of Grade A Milk, that is to say, they contained not more than 200,000 bacilli per cubic centimetre, and the Coliform Bacillus was absent in 1/100th of a cubic centimetre.

Three hundred and eleven visits have been made to farms and dairies, particular attention being paid to cleanliness of the premises and utensils.

As the result of informal action the floors, lighting and ventilation was improved in 5 cases, and 28 were cleansed and limewashed.

FOOD INSPECTION.

The following table shows the amount of meat condemned during 1930 :—

	Cwt.	Qrs.	St.	Lbs.
Beef	49	2	1	12
Pork	36	2	0	9
Mutton	—	5	1	0
Total ...	87	2	1	7

Other foods condemned during the year included :—Two 6lb. tins of Jellied Veal; two 6lb. tins of Ox Tongue; 42lbs. of Pears; 5 stones 12lbs. Fish Prawns; and 4 stones Fish Fillet.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

	1914.	1920.	1925.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Registered ...	16	13	10	9	9	9
Licensed ...	11	12	12	12	11	11

The whole of the model bye-law dealing with the stunning of animals previous to bleeding was adopted. This means all beasts, calves, sheep and pigs slaughtered in the Borough are now stunned with a mechanically operated instrument previous to bleeding.

It is a pleasure to note that after a very slight objection on the part of some of the butchers to the use of this instrument, it is now being used without the slightest objection, and the majority of the butchers would now much rather use the new method than go back to the pole-axe and the knife.

Before the adoption of the bye-law only beasts were stunned by the mechanically operated instrument.

Regular inspections have been made of slaughter-houses, shops, stalls, and premises were food is prepared. Informal action was taken with regard to the cleanliness of premises, utensils and sanitary defects, and the provision of suitable receptacles for the deposit of bones and trimmings.

In two instances stall-holders were warned for not covering their stalls in accordance with the Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924.

With regard to the protection of meat in shops, it was necessary in one instance to take informal action for failing to protect meat exposed for sale.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are 6 Registered Common Lodging Houses with sleeping accommodation for 114 persons. During the year 76 inspections were made of these premises.

RAG AND FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.

There are no premises where rag flock is manufactured in the Borough. The whole of the rag flock used in the town is supplied by the manufacturers under a guarantee of cleanliness.

Two samples of rag flock were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis, and these were found to be in conformity with the Regulations.

ANNUAL REPORT UNDER THE CANAL BOATS ACTS 1877—1884.

The number of boats inspected during the year was 2 (21 inspections).

The decking of one boat was not weatherproof. The notice sent to the owners for this infringement was complied with.

No legal proceedings were taken during the year.

There were no women or children on board, and no cases of Infectious Disease have been notified or traced.

No boats were detained for cleansing or disinfection.

The Cambridge Borough Council is not a Registration Authority.

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

This Act deals with the marking of imported foodstuffs, viz. :— Fresh Apples, Raw Tomatoes, Eggs, Currants, Sultanas, Raisins, Oat Products, and Honey.

The above-mentioned goods when exposed for sale must be marked in such a manner as to show they are foreign or Empire grown.

A large number of visits have been made to the various premises where these goods are sold, and six traders have been warned for failing to mark their goods in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

One hundred and nine circulars and fifty-nine letters have been sent to Shopkeepers explaining the various requirements of the Act. It is pleasing to note that a large majority of the traders are carrying out the provisions of the Act in a straightforward manner.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises.	Inspections.	Written Notices.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	64	7
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries and Bakehouses)	396	4
Workplaces	47	2
	507	13

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Nuisances under the Public Health Act:		No. of Defects Found.	Remedied.
Want of Cleanliness		10	10
Want of Ventilation		9	9
Overcrowding		0	0
Want of Drainage of Floors		0	0
Other nuisances		5	5
Sanitary Accommodation	insufficient	2	2
	unsuitable or defective ...	6	6
	not separate for sexes ...	0	0
Offences under Factories and Workshops Act:			
Illegal occupation of underground Bakehouse (S. 101)		0	0
Breach of special sanitary requirements for Bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)		0	0

3.—HOME WORK.

List of Out-Workers (Section 107).

List received from employers. Wearing Apparel—		Twice in the Year.		Once in the Year.	
		Total Lists.	Out-Workers. Lists.	Lists.	Out-Workers.
(1) Making, etc.		80	80 388	0	0
Addresses of Out-Workers	Received from other Councils	2	2	1	2
	Forwarded to other Councils	10	30	1	1
Prosecutions (failure to send in lists)			0		0
No. of Inspections of Out-workers' Premises			78		
Out-work in unwholesome Premises (Sec. 108)...			0		
Out-work in infected Premises (Secs. 109, 110)...			0		

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year 542

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Matters Notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:

Class.		Number.
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshops Act (S. 133)		0
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Acts (S. 5)	Notified by H.M. Inspector ...	3
	Reports of Action taken sent to H.M. Inspector	3
Other		0
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101):		
In use at the end of the year		1

SUMMARY OF THE SANITARY INSPECTORS' WORK.

The following statement shows the work done during the past five years.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Damp proof courses, floors ventilated and repaired, roofs, gutters, etc., repaired	598	642	631	655	625
New sinks and water supply	98	137	134	116	106
Yards repaired and relaid	214	228	220	214	237
W.C.'s, new, or old provided with flushing cisterns	244	261	208	189	185

Inspections of Premises:	Totals
On complaint	373
Re Infectious Disease	247
Other inspections and re-inspections	4868
	5491

Notices:	
Letters	475
Preliminary Notices	841
Statutory notices served	179

Common Lodging Houses:	
Number of inspections	76
Number limewashed	9
Number of contraventions of Bye-Laws	3
Number closed or discontinued since January, 1930	0

Slaughterhouses:	
Number of inspections	4095
Cleansed and limewashed	81
Repaired	17
Closed or discontinued during the year	0
Number of changes of occupier...	0
Receptacles for refuse provided...	7

Cowsheds:	
Number of inspections	127
Improved drains, lighting and ventilation	2
Overcrowding abated	0
New sheds constructed	0

Dairies and Milkshops:	
Number of inspections	184
Improved floors, lighting and ventilation	3
Cleansed and limewashed	28
New Dairies Constructed...	0

Factories and Workshops:	*Factories.*	*Workshops.*	*Workplaces.*	*Bake-houses.*
Number of inspections	64	217	47	179
Number of defects found	12	18	1	6
Number of defects remedied	12	18	1	6
Number cleansed and limewashed ...	4	17	6	67

Outworkers' Premises:

Number of inspections	78
Number found unwholesome	0
Number cleansed and limewashed	0

Schools:

Number of inspections	38
Number of defects found (*re* W.C.'s, etc.)	4

Vans:

Number inspected...	129
Number found unsatisfactory (apart from overcrowding) ...	5

Description of Sanitary Work carried out:—

Houses:

Cleansed and limewashed	30
Provided with damp-proof courses	51
Wood floors ventilated	44
Roofs, gutters and downspouts fixed or repaired	530
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drains	14
New floors laid	171
New sinks fixed	83
Supplied with a sufficient supply of water	23
Water samples analysed	1
Accumulations of manure or refuse removed...	47
Nuisances arising from the keeping of swine and other animals abated...	17
Nuisances from Ditches abated...	2
Pavements of yards repaired	115
Pavements of yards relaid with impervious material... ...	122
Overcrowding abated	4

Drains:

New drains constructed	69
Intercepted from sewer and ventilated	65
Waste pipes and sinks disconnected	6
Waste pipes of sinks, etc., trapped or renewed	50
Cleansed or repaired	201
Drain openings removed from inside buildings	4
Smoke tests applied	57
Water tests applied	83

WATER CLOSETS :

New W.C.'s provided	54
Provided with flushing cisterns...	131
Repairs to flushing cisterns	165
Closets cleansed or limewashed...	53
New "pans" provided	176
Repaired	77
NUISANCES FROM SMOKE ABATED	5
GALVANISED IRON DUST BINS PROVIDED	752
MISCELLANEOUS WORKS NOT CLASSIFIED ABOVE	947

DISINFECTION.

The following is a summary of the work done during the year 1930 :—

Disease, etc.	No. of articles.	No. of rooms.
Diphtheria	949 ...	101
Scarlet Fever	2333 ...	180
Measles	— ...	19
Mumps	— ...	4
Chicken Pox	6 ...	15
Phthisis	52 ...	49
Cancer	52 ...	12
Smallpox	5 ...	—
Typhoid Fever	26 ...	9
Scabies	144 ...	—
Vermin	57 ...	65
Venereal	10 ...	1
Sepsis	3663 ...	—
Miscellaneous	175 ...	6
Total ...	7472	461

The articles disinfected were :—

Beds, 4; Mattresses, 561; Bolsters, 32; Pillows, 1958; Cushions, 14; Blankets, 1340; Sheets, 279; Quilts, 88; Clothing, 2572; Miscellaneous, 624; Total, 7472.

The total number of visits to infected houses by the Disinfector was 349; the total number of stovings, 117.

ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYE-LAWS AND LOCAL REGULATIONS IN FORCE.

The following Acts have been adopted :—

Infectious Diseases (Preventions) Act, 1890. Adopted January 31st, 1891.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, Parts II., III., IV., and V. Adopted January 1st, 1893.

Notification of Births Act, 1907. Adopted July 1st, 1909.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, Parts II., III., IV., V., and VI., Sections 76, 79, 80, 81, 84, 85, 86, of Part VII., and Parts VIII. and IX., adopted December 24th, 1910.

The Public Health Act, 1925 :

Part II.,Sections 13 to 32 inclusive and Section 35.
,, III., ,, 36 to 44 ,,
,, V., ,, 51 to 55 ,,

The following are the Bye-Laws and Regulations in force with the year of coming into operation :—

Buildings and New Streets, 1901 and 1911.

Drainage of Buildings, 1901.

Common Lodging Houses, 1904.

Slaughterhouses, 1889 and 1924.

Nuisances, 1889.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops, 1900.

Cleansing of Footways, 1904.

Rain-water Pipes, 1856.

Local Acts:—

Cambridge Corporation Act, 1922.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

For the following description of the system of sewerage and sewage disposal, street scavenging and refuse collection and disposal, I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. G. W. Teasdale, M.I.M.C.E., Borough Surveyor and Engineer :—

The whole of the developed portion of the Borough is properly sewered with foul water sewers and a large part with storm water sewers. As far as possible all rain water is kept from the foul water sewers, and thus the system is partially separate. The sewerage system gravitates to the Sewage Pumping Station which is situated at River Lane, the main sewers discharging at this point into the Pump Well.

At the Pumping Station there is a six cell Refuse Destructor where the house refuse is destroyed by burning, the resultant heat being used to raise steam for working the engines and pumps that lift the sewage to the Sewage Farm about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles distant. The pumping head is about 44ft.

The Refuse Destructor consists of a six cell installation by Messrs. Manlove Alliott & Co., of Nottingham. Three boilers are used in conjunction with these cells, and there is an auxiliary coal-fired boiler as a standby. The steam is taken to the 85 H.P. steam engines of which there are two, driving four 34in. by 48in. stroke pumps. Normally one of these engines is sufficient to cope with the flow of sewage, but during certain periods of rainfall both are used. In addition to these two pumping units there are, as a standby, two 95 H.P. Gas Engines which drive two 15in. Centrifugal Pumps. These in times of sudden and heavy storms can be got running quickly to deal with storm flow. There are storm water tanks at the Pumping Station with a capacity of 1,085,275 gallons.

The sewage is pumped through two 24in. cast iron rising mains to the Sewage Farm. One main is usually in use, but both can be used at the same time, and all the pumping plant is connected up to these mains.

The Sewage Farm has an area of $177\frac{1}{2}$ acres, out of which $134\frac{1}{2}$ acres are available for and laid out for the disposal of the sewage on the downward intermittent filtration system. The general subsoil of the Farm is gravel, and the whole of the $134\frac{1}{2}$ acres are underdrained. The sewage after arriving at the Farm is first passed through the settling tanks. These consist of two detritus tanks, followed by six large tanks which have a total capacity of 1,696,000 gallons. The effluent after passing through these tanks is conveyed by carriers to various areas of the Farm, and passed on to the land through which it filters. These areas of land when not under sewage, or when not temporarily resting between applications of sewage, are cropped whenever their condition demands it. The underdrains are all connected up to outfall pipes which convey the final effluent to the River Cam at a point just below Baitsbite Lock. Samples of this final effluent are taken monthly and analysed, and the analyses show that excellent results are being consistently maintained.

With regard to the solid matters removed from the settling tanks in the form of sludge, this is run off on to specially prepared areas of land where it is air dried, and when in a fit condition for removal, is disposed of for manure.

The average daily flow of sewage from the Borough is $3\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons, the whole of which is pumped. About 98% of this is dealt with at the Farm, the remainder being dealt with by the Storm Water Tanks at the Pumping Station.

The rainfall for the year ending December, 1930, recorded at the Sewage Pumping Station, was 22.56 inches, while the total sewage pumped for the same year was 1,477 million gallons.

STREET SCAVENGING.

With the exception of the paved parts of the centre of the town, the whole of the scavenging is done by the gang system with hand brooms, and occasional horse brooming.

There are seven scavenging districts with three men to sweep and a horse, wagon and driver for picking up, in each district.

The principal streets are scavenged every day, the secondary ones three times each week and a very few in the outlaying parts of the town are swept twice each week.

The sweepings are tipped into old disused clay pits of which there are several on the outskirts of the town.

The paved centre of the town is cleansed by eight "length" men, two men with a small three-wheeled truck being given a length according to the amount of traffic. Certain places are given to these men to dump their sweepings which are picked up every day by a collecting van.

The following is a year's result, from January 1st to December 31st, 1930, of street sweepings, gulley slush, snow and leaves swept up from the streets of the Borough :—

Total number of loads of street sweepings	4231
Total number of loads of gulley slush	932
Total number of loads of leaves	100
Total number of loads of snow	—
	5,263

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

With the exception of a very few places in the outlaying parts of the town, refuse is cleared from all houses twice every week.

The house-holders are ordinarily supposed to place the refuse at the edge of the footpath where it is picked up by refuse men who use galvanized receptacles for this purpose. If, however, house-holders

have a back entrance, the collectors may, with their consent, go 50 feet from the public highway for the purpose of making the collection.

House refuse is collected by means of six petrol-driven dustless collecting vehicles. The town is divided into three districts, two vehicles being allotted to each district, and each vehicle collects from 4 to 6 loads of refuse daily.

The total quantity of refuse collected during the year ended December, 1930, was	16,364 tons
Of this quantity 13,175 tons were delivered to the Destructor	13,175 tons
In addition 643 tons of privately collected refuse was delivered to the Destructor	643 tons
Total quantity of refuse burnt at the Destructor	13,818 tons

This quantity of refuse produced 4,134 tons of clinker.

The clinker is used for foundations of roads and paths in the public work of the Borough, and a large quantity is sold to farmers and others at 1/- per load at the works.

TRADE REFUSE.

The following is a summary of the conditions approved by the Council in March, 1929 :—

The Corporation will collect and dispose of, free of charge, during the course of all ORDINARY COLLECTIONS, ONE STANDARD BIN of combustible refuse of whatever category from EACH ESTABLISHMENT OR BUSINESS PREMISES HAVING A SEPARATE NUMBER OR BEING IN SEPARATE OCCUPATION.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS of bulk refuse will be made at a charge of 12/6 per ton and *pro rata*.

From the middle of May to the end of September all combustible refuse of whatever category will be collected and disposed of FREE OF CHARGE to the traders, provided such traders arrange for the refuse to be collected in the ordinary way WITHOUT THE CORPORATION HAVING TO MAKE SPECIAL COLLECTIONS.

Trade refuse will not be collected unless it is placed in a standard bin.

Applications for special collections of refuse must be made in writing to the Borough Surveyor, Guildhall, Cambridge.

The total number of bins supplied by the Corporation during the last 2½ years is 1,610, so that a considerable number of people must obtain standard bins before all the houses in the Borough are so equipped. Of course, many householders have and will obtain their bins from Ironmongers. The Corporation supply the standard bin, which weighs about 18lbs. and is 24in x 18in., with patent spring clip-on lid, at the cost price of 4/9 at the Storeyard.

TABLE IIIA.

BOROUGH OF CAMBRIDGE, 1930.

Table showing Causes of Death at Different Age Periods during the Year.

Persons.—(Males and Females.)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES AT DEATH.														St. Andrew-the-Less.	St. Andrew-the-Great.	Chesterton.	Cambridge Without.
	All Ages.	Under 5 years.			5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 and upwards.				
		0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5														
All Causes	680	31	7	14	10	11	8	12	21	44	52	95	144	231	358	102	144	76
I.—General Diseases.																		
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox { Vaccinated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox { Not Vaccinated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox { Doubtful ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
Diphtheria	7	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	1
Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	3	1	...	...
Miliary Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asiatic Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera Nostras...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yellow Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leprosy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mumps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
German Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chickenpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
General Diseases—continued.																		
Varicella	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Septicaemia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Glanders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anthrax (Splenic Fever) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rabies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mycoses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pellagra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beri-beri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	30	...	...	1	1	1	2	5	4	8	4	4	...	...	17	6	4	3
Phthisis (not otherwise defined)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Phthisis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Tuberculous Peritonitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tabes Mesenterica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Spinal Column...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis of Joints	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of other organs ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Lupus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scrofula	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disseminated Tuberculosis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	2	...
Other Venereal Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer of the Buccal Cavity ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	1	1	...
Cancer of Stomach, Liver, &c....	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	5	10	11	4	5	2
Cancer of Peritoneum, Intestines, and Rectum	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	8	8	6	3	7	6
Cancer of female genital organs	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	5	3	4	4	2	3
Cancer of Breast	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	3	...	4	...
Cancer of Skin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer of other organs	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	1	5	6	1	6	1
Other Tumours	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Rheumatic Fever	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Chronic Rheumatism	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1
Osteo Arthritis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Gout	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scurvy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diabetes	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	...	2	2
Exophthalmic Goître	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES AT DEATH.														St. Andrew-the-Less.	St. Andrew-the-Great.	Chesterton.	Cambridge Without.
	All Ages.	Under 5 Years.			5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 and upwards.				
		0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5														
General Diseases—continued.																		
Addison's Disease	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
Leucocythaemia...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	...
Anaemia Chlorosis	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	2	1	1	...
Other General Diseases... ...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	...
Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chronic Lead Poisoning ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Chronic Occupational Poisonings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Chronic Poisonings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense.																		
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Locomotor Ataxy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Other Diseases of Spinal cord ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Cerebral Haemorrhage... ...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	15	25	31	7	11	3
Cerebral Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Softening of Brain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hemiplegia	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Paraplegia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other forms of Paralysis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
General Paralysis of Insane ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...
Other forms of Mental alienation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epilepsy	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Convulsions (5 years and over)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infantile Con : (under 5 years) ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Diseases of Nervous System, etc. —continued.																		
Chorea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hysteria, Neuralgia, Neuritis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Other Diseases of Nervous Syst.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1
Cerebral Tumour	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Diseases of the Eyes & Annexa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mastoid Disease...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Ears	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Diseases of the Circulatory System.																		
Pericarditis	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Acute Endocarditis	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	2
Valvular Disease of Heart ...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	8	14	18	32	7	9	2
Fatty Degeneration of Heart ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	2	2	1	...
Other Organic Dis. of Heart ...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	8	13	25	26	6	10	7
Angina Pectoris...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	...	1	1
Aneurism	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Arterio Sclerosis...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	11	14	12	6	6	5
Embolism & Thrombosis ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Diseases of the Veins	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Status Lymphaticus	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Other Dis. of Lymphatic Sys. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epistaxis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Dis. of Circulatory Sys. ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	1	4	1	3	1
IV.—Diseases of the Respiratory System.																		
Diseases of the Nasal Fossae ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Larynx	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngismus Stridulus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Larynx ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of the Thyroid body ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	35	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	8	18	21	7	7	...
Broncho Pneumonia	16	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	4	7	4	3	2
Lobar Pneumonia	10	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	2	1	6	1	2	1
Pneumonia	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	6	1	1	...
Pleurisy	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	1	...

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES AT DEATH.																	
	All Ages.	Under 5 Years.			5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 and upwards.	St. Andrew-the-Less.	St. Andrew-the-Great.	Chesterton.	Cambridge Without.
		0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5														
Diseases of the Respiratory System—continued.																		
Empyema	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pulmonary Congestion ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	3	...	2	...
Gangrene of Lung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asthma	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...
Pulmonary Emphysema ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fibroid Disease of Lung ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Dis : of Respiratory Sys :	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Diseases of the Digestive System.																		
Diseases of Teeth and Gums ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Dis : of Mouth & Annexa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of the Pharynx ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonsilitis...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Ludwig's Angina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Oesophagus... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perforating Ulcer of Stomach ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	3	1	1	1
Inflamation of Stomach ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Stomach ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infective Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastro Enteritis...	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	1	1
Dyspepsia under 2 yrs. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulceration of Intestines ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Duodenal Ulcer...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
Ankylostomiasis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Diseases of Digestive Sys :—con.																		
Other Intestinal Parasites ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	1
Hernia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intestinal Obstruction	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Other Diseases of Intestines ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Acute Yellow Atrophy of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hydatid Disease of Liver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Ot : Dis : of Liver & GallBladder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biliary Colic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Liver... ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	1	5	1	...	1
Diseases of Spleen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Dis : of Digestive System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI.—Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa.																		
Acute Nephritis	21	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	3	7	7	12	2	5	2
Bright's Disease...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Nephritis and Uraemia... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chyluria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Kidney ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Abscess of Kidney	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cystic Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suppression of Urine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culculi of Urinary Passages ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Diseases of Bladder	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Diseases of the Urethra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Prostate	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	5	...	...	...
Non-Venereal Diseases of Male Genital Organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uterine Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uterine Tumour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Uterus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disorders of Menstruation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ovarian Cyst	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ot : Dis : of Female Genital Or :	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Ovary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-puerperal Dis: of the Breast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES AT DEATH.													St. Andrew-the-Less.	St. Andrew-the-Great.	Chesterton.	Cambridge Without.
	All Ages.	Under 5 Years.			5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 and upwards.				
		0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5													
VII.—The Puerperal State.																	
Accident of Pregnancy ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Haemorrhage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Accidents of Childbirth ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Puerperal Fever...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Phlegmasia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Insanity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Dis. of the Breast ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue.																	
Senile Gangrene...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	...
Gangrene of other types ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carbuncle, Boil	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Phlegmon, Acute Abscess ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Ulcer, Bedsores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eczema	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pemphigus	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ot. Dis. of Integumentary Sys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion.																	
Diseases of the Bones	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Diseases of the Joints	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amputations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ot. Dis. of the Locomotor Sys....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...

X.—Malformations.																		
Congenital Hydrocephalus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phimosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformation of Heart	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...
Ot. Congenital Malformations ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		...
XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy.																		
Premature Birth	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	4	1
Infantile Atrophy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Icterus Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sclerema and Œdema Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Want of Breast Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases peculiar to Early Infancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Umbilicus, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Injuries at Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyanosis Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lack of Care	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XII.—Old Age.																		
Senile Decay	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	57	45	6	8	5
XIII.—Affections produced by External Causes.																		
Suicide	14	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	5	2	1	...	2	4	5	3
Injury	18	...	...	1	3	1	...	2	2	3	...	2	3	1	6	5	2	5
Burns and Scalds	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	1
Suffocation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drowning	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Starvation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weather Agencies	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Gunshot Wounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Homicide	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Morphine Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal Gas Poisoning	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Execution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Otherwise or not Stated ...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...

TABLE IIIA., 1930.—*Continued.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES AT DEATH.														St. Andrew-the-Less.	St. Andrew-the-Great.	Chesterton.	Cambridge Without.
	All Ages.	Under 5 Years.			5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 and upwards.				
		0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5														
XIV.—Ill-defined Causes.																		
Dropsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syncope (1 year & under 70) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart failure (1 yr. & under 70)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus (1 year and under 70)... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teething	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ill-defined Deaths ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1
Causes not specified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19